FORT GEORGE WRIGHT
C.C.C. DISTRICT

1938-39

The Fort George Wright District
Civilian Conservation Corps
ANNUAL
1938-39

Dedicated to

Colonel Walter R. Wheeler

District Commander

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Capt. J. M. Gleason, Ch-Res., Editor
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WALTER R. WHEELER
Colonel, 4th Infantry, U. S. Army

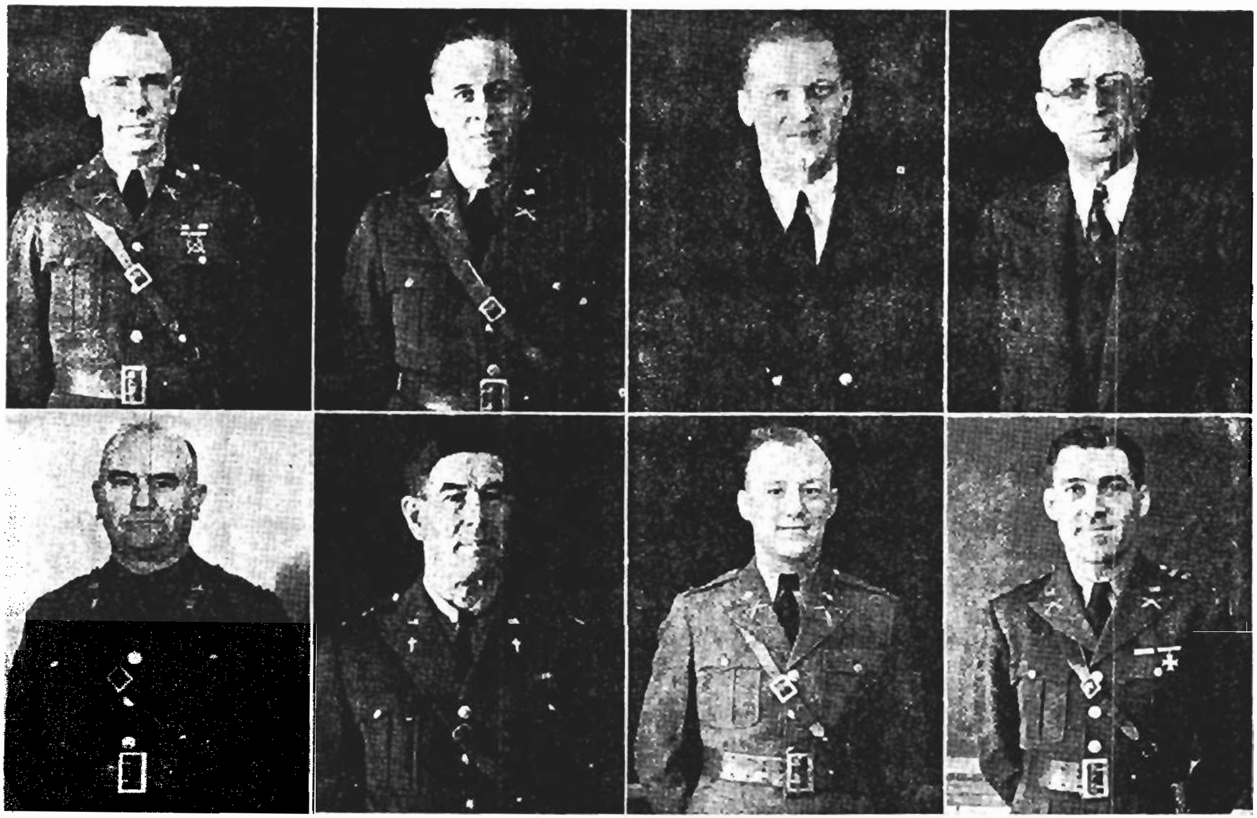
The pages of this book picture and describe the work of the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps in their fight to defend stream, soil and forest against the forces that would destroy these heritages of the Nation.

They show the daily life in the camps, the people and the incidents that, ultimately, develop the spirit of unity and mutual responsibility without which no material results can be attained, nor no human character built.

May these pages make known our life to our friends, and, in the years to come, serve to remind us of the incidents of an important period in our lives.

Walter R. Wheeler

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS



Upper Row—*Captain Ford Trimble, FA-Res., District Executive Officer; Captain John O. Kilgore, Inf-Res., District Adjutant; Lieut. Edward F. Steffanides, Jr., USNR, Assistant District Adjutant; Mr. Glenn W. Caulkins, District Educational Adviser.* Lower Row—*Captain Byron P. Spry, QM-Res., District Quartermaster; Captain Jay M. Gleason, Ch-Res., District Chaplain; 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Delaney, Inf-Res., District Inspector; 1st Lieut. Charles Merkle, Inf-Res., Assistant District Inspector*

District History

The Fort George Wright District of the Civilian Conservation Corps was organized in May, 1933. That summer there were 45 companies of 200 men each. The District extended from Lake Chelan in Washington on the west to Libby, Montana, on the east, and from the Canadian Border on the north to a line running just south of Moscow, Idaho. During the nearly six years, some 260 companies, 625 officers, and 43,000 men have come under this District's administration. The present strength of the District is approximately 4,000 men.

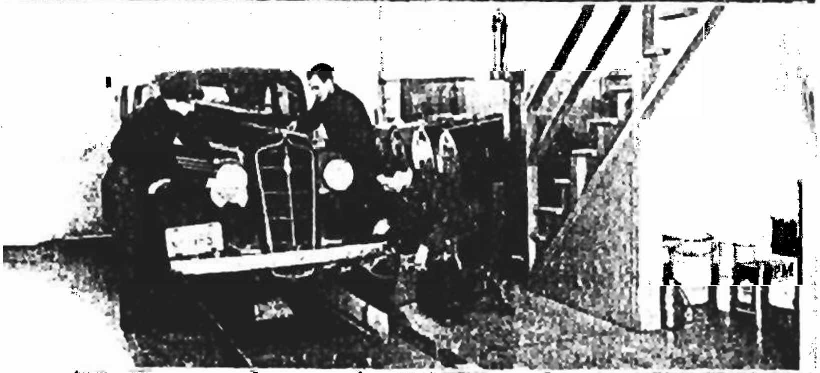
In order, the following have been in command of the District: Colonel Wallace McNamara, Major I. J. Nichol, Major George S. Clarke, Colonel F. G. Knabenshue, Colonel Louis Farrell, Colonel W. S. Drysdale, and Colonel Walter R. Wheeler.

Below—*District Clerical Staff.*

Seated—*Harold Dahlen, Don Watts, Orville Adams, Mr. Robert Chivas, W.O., USCG; Ralph Brown, Bernard J. Davey.* Standing—*Leo B. Helling, Wesley Bell, Clifford Moore, Orville Sheneman, Francis Shelley, Archie Christie, Dayton Salter, George Leighton*

DISTRICT QUARTERMASTER

Captain Byron P. Spry, QM-Res., District Quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Kenneth R. Dyer, Inf-Res.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Meyers, QM-Res.; 1st Lieut. Henry Butharis, Inf-Res.; Mr. Adriaan deZeeuw, W.O., USCG



The function of the District Quartermaster is to provide food, clothing, and equipment, housing and transportation for enrollees in the CCC. His department is sub-divided into a number of sections: property, subsistence, building construction, clothing, rail transportation, motor transportation and repairs, maintenance of buildings and camp sites, operation and repair of electric light plants and other utilities, and the purchasing and contracting of supplies and services.

The Property Officer carries an inventory of $600,000 in clothing, equipment, and trucks and ambulances in order to provide the 20 camps in the district.

Seated—*Frank T. Costello, Harvey G. Stanley, Paul R. Hendricks, Orville C. Whipple, Karl E. Smith, Louis Bantich, Frank W. Moore, Dave E. Doddridge.* Standing—*Ralph E. Rose, Jack E. Finron, Melvin G. Doran, Robert W. McNalley, Leif E. Erickson, Clarence E. Long, Howard Whitley, Arthur A. Edberg*

DISTRICT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Richards, MC, Post Surgeon and District Surgeon

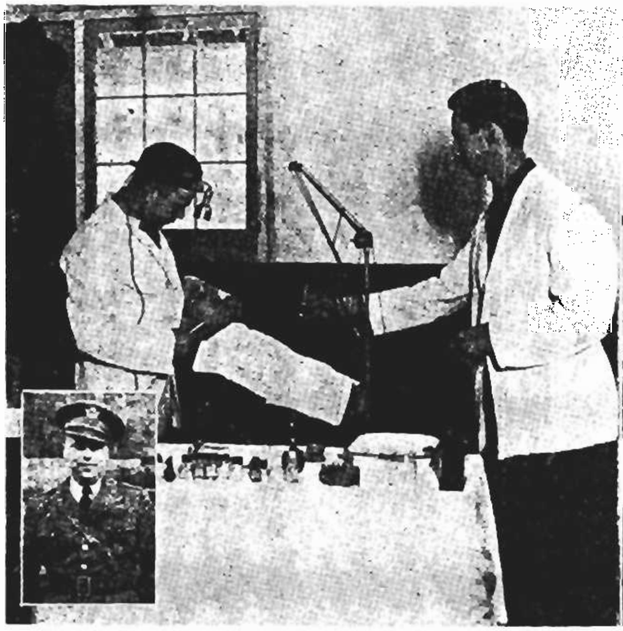
The District Medical Department's duty is to build up and preserve the health of the members of the CCC. Preventive medicine is stressed equally with therapeutic measures. Camps are inspected daily by the camp surgeon to insure proper sanitary and living conditions. Menus also are inspected and approved by him.

Each camp has a well-equipped Infirmary to accommodate men suffering from illness and injuries of a less serious nature. Registered nurses are obtained when needed. The camps have access to the District Station Hospital, and cases requiring hospitalization are brought in by government ambulance. Two full-time dental officers spend their entire time in the camps.

Once a week, the drinking water of each camp is examined to insure its potability.

Station Hospital Staff. Seated—*Lulu Swope, Marie Matthews, Colonel Richards, Alva Baine, Margaret Porter,* Standing—*1st Lieut. R. W. Lloyd, MC, Captain Clifford Michael, MC, Captain Claude E. Carter, Med-Res., 1st Lieut. Phillip J. Holabach, Med-Res.*

Below—*Captain K. A. Kampe, Dent-Res.*
Below Right—*1st Lieut. Kenneth L. Miller, Dent-Res.*

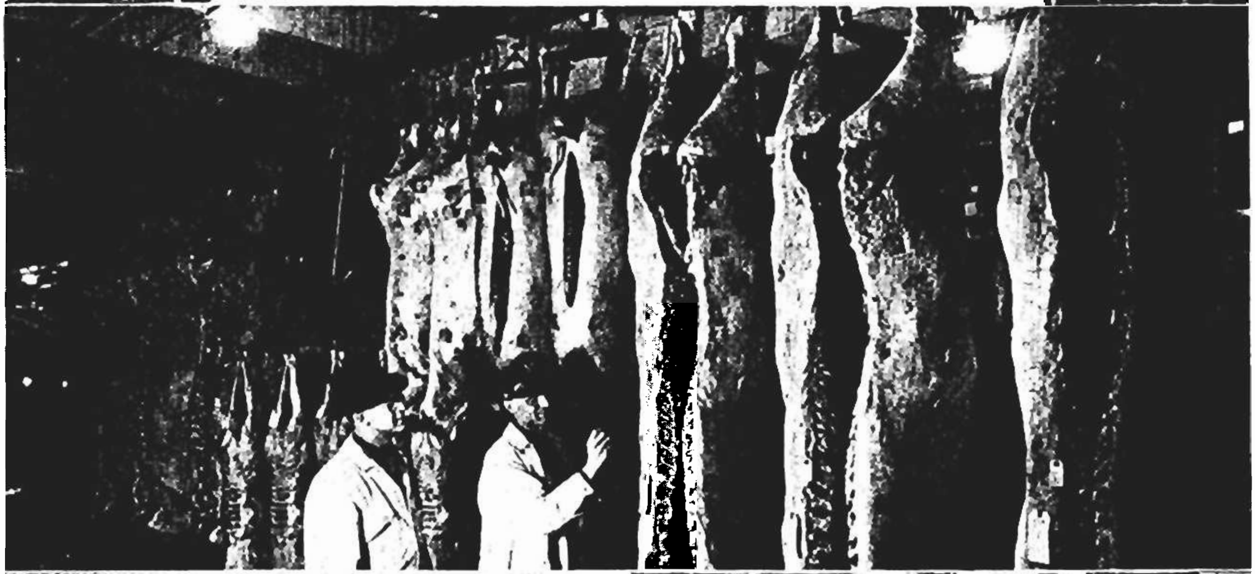


DISTRICT VETERINARY CORPS

Left—*Captain H. R. Ellis, VC, District Veterinarian.* Right—*1st Lieut. Edward J. Watson, Vet-Res., Assistant District Veterinarian*

The activities as indicated on this page assist greatly in making the Fort George Wright District one of the best "fed" districts in the United States.

All food products are carefully checked and inspected before shipment to the camps. Clean, wholesome food is the contribution of the Veterinary Corps to the youth of America.



DISTRICT CHAPLAIN

Left—*Captain Jay M. Gleason, Ch-Res.,*
District Chaplain.

Right—*1st Lieut. Patrick J. Gleeson, Ch-Res.,*
Assistant District Chaplain

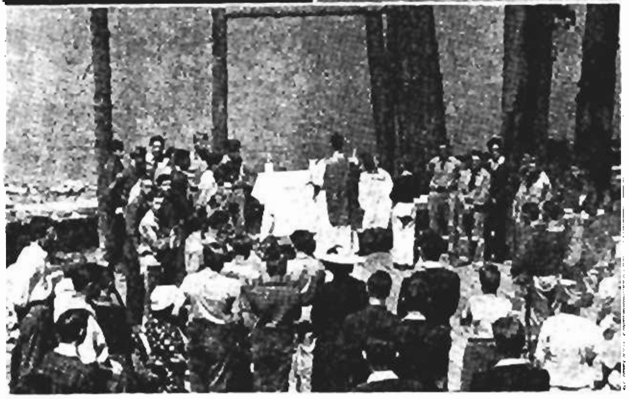
Right—*Rev. Dick Ferrell*
Rev. F. Bonora
Rev. H. M. Course

Below—
Rev. Paul M. Goergen
Rev. Maurice R. Holt

The moral and spiritual welfare of the men in the District is under the supervision of two Chaplains, Captain J. M. Gleason and Lieutenant P. J. Gleeson, assisted by three ministers and two priests.

The work of the priests and ministers is voluntary. These men make possible a more adequate provision for the religious needs of the men. Religion plays a very definite part in the development of citizenship and employability.

The aim is to have a religious service in each camp each week. During the month of January, 1939, 58 religious services were held with a total attendance of 7,416 men.



DISTRICT EDUCATION

The educational program of the Fort George Wright District CCC is supervised by Mr. Glenn W. Caulkins, District Educational Adviser. In each of the 20 camps in the District the educational program is administered by the camp educational adviser under the direction of the company commander. The program is planned by the camp committee on education, consisting of the company commander, the project superintendent, the educational adviser, and one enrollee. Usually the other members of the Army and technical service staffs attend the committee meetings and have a voice in formulating policies.

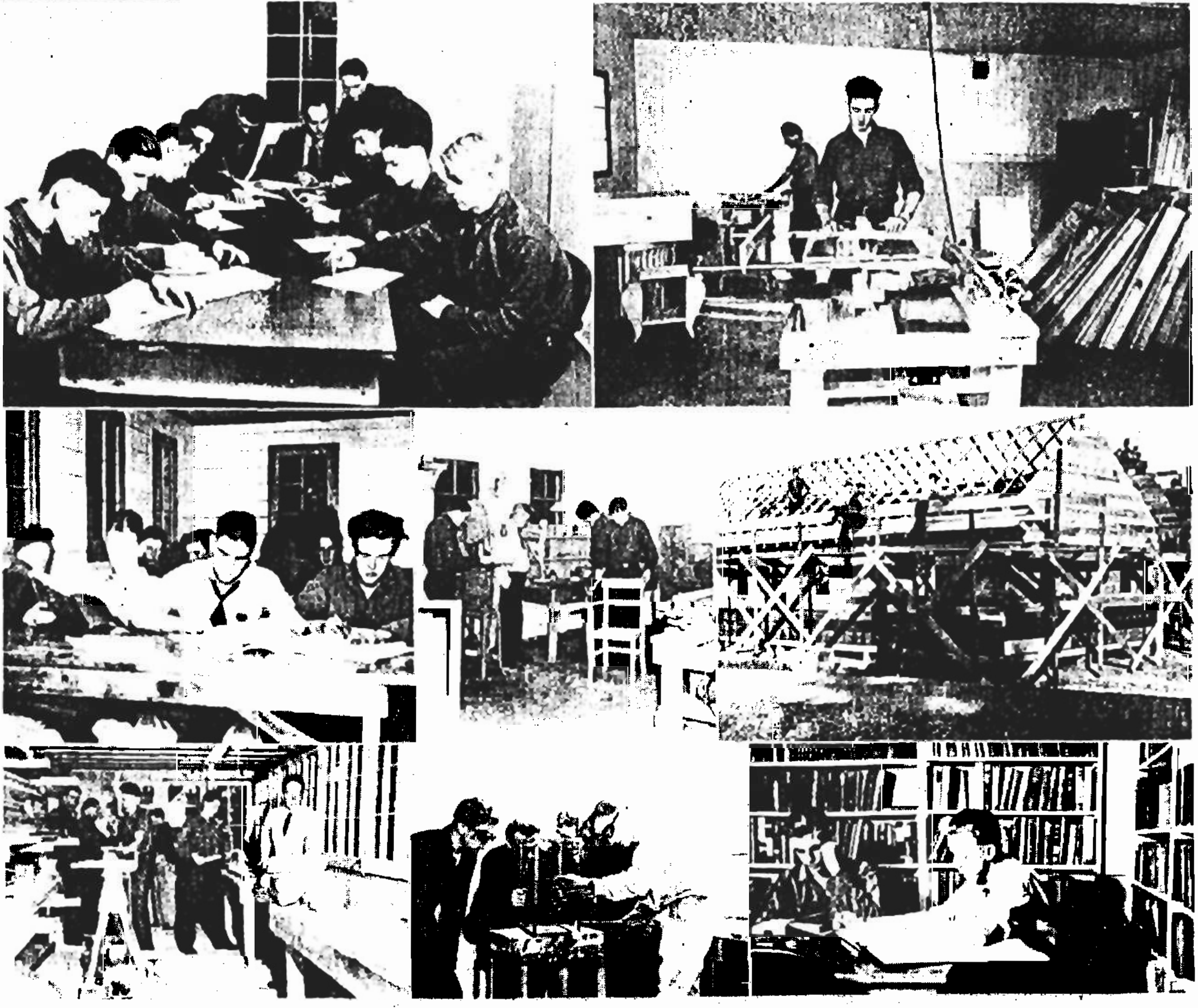
The two principal objectives of the training program for enrollees are Citizenship and Employability, to the end that they will be better equipped to adjust themselves to the social and economic life of their home communities after serving one or more enrollment periods in the CCC.

Glenn W. Caulkins,
District
Educational Adviser

Vocational and job training are given special emphasis in the program. Job training is stressed; as only a few of the enrollees have had previous job experience. This training is given by the members of the technical services both on the work project and in leisure-time courses built around related material.

Vocational courses or courses that have a vocatirnal trend are popular with enrollees. The courses most in demand are: truck driving, auto mechanics, blasting, bulldozer operating, carpentry, jack hammer operating, cooking and baking, blacksmithing, typewriting, bookkeeping, elementary forestry, welding, and map reading. The objective of these courses, and others of a similar nature, is to make the enrollee more employable when he leaves the service.

Enrollees who are deficient in elementary subjects are given the opportunity to complete the work for an elementary diploma. Many are taking high school courses for credit, mainly through correspondence study.



Major Evan W. Kelley

Regional Forester

Major Kelley has been with the Forest Service since his first employment as a forest guard on the old Uba Forest, now part of the Tahoe Forest in California, in May, 1906.

Between 1906 and 1915 he worked his way up through the various steps of forest ranger, assistant forest supervisor, and forest supervisor, to the position of an inspector in the Regional Forest Office in San Francisco.

In 1917 he enlisted as a Captain of Company F, Tenth Engineers, and served overseas where he rose to the rank of Major and was made District Commander of all operations of the Twentieth Engineers in France.

After demobilization in 1919, Major Kelley returned to California in charge of road work for the Forest Service, but was soon transferred to Washington, D. C., as an inspector. In 1925 he was made Regional Forester of the Eastern Forest Region, with headquarters at Washington. He came to Missoula as Regional Forester of the Northern Forest Region on May 15, 1929.

●

The Northern Region

Stretching its protecting arms over 23,000,000 acres comprising 17 national forests extending from northwestern South Dakota to northeastern Washington, the Northern Region of the National Forests with its headquarters at Missoula, Montana, enfolds a wealth of timber, grazing, water, wild life, scenic and recreational resources scarcely paralleled anywhere in the United States.

Under existing conditions, 7,800 of the 36,000 square miles of land in national forests of the Northern Region are accessible to lumbering communities and adaptable to the production of merchantable timber. Excluding the several million board feet of fuel wood allowed the public through "free use", permits for which no charge is made, revenue accruing from the sale of commercial timber on national forest lands annually averages about $300,000.

The lush forage and abundant summer range in Northern Region forests have been an indispensable adjunct to the large resident grazing industry for many years. Approximately 120,000 cattle and 600,000 sheep from nearby ranches use the national forest range each year. Income from grazing fees amounts to about $200,000 annually.

Great inherent herds of wild life also use the national forest ranges and numbers of big game animals have been steadily increasing. Latest estimates indicate that there are in the Northern Region approximately 111,000 deer, 33,000 elk, 2,000 moose, 1,200 mountain sheep, 6,000 mountain goats, 1,100 antelope, 8,200 black and 500 grizzly bears. In addition, the national forests are the home of a wide diversity of valuable fur-bearing animals and game birds.

Game fish to be found in the countless mountain lakes and thousands of miles of streams in Northern Region forests include cutthroat, rainbow, Eastern Brook, Loch Leven, steelhead, mackinaw, and golden trout, grayling, white fish, and occasionally bass, sunfish and crappies. In various of the upland rivers on the west side of the Continental Divide there are seasonal runs of several species of salmon from the Pacific Ocean.

With its expansive array of snow-capped peaks, forests, dashing streams and alpine lakes, the Region affords scenic attractions of world-wide renown. Hundreds of thousands of vacationists and recreation seekers now visit the national forests, and growth in tourist traffic is more each year. For the benefit of the many who seek out the forests for picnicking, swimming, camping, fishing, hunting, skiing, and other outdoor sports the Forest Service has developed many facilitating forest camps. Other improvements are constantly being made.

Although the forest road system of some 4,800 miles makes large areas accessible by automobile, millions of acres still remain in the Northern Region uninhabited and inaccessible, except by foot and horse trails. Within the Region a gross acreage larger than the whole State of Connecticut has been set aside in ten wilderness areas to preserve primitive conditions, existing in these areas, inviolate for years to come.

The Kaniksu National Forest

The name "Kaniksu" originated in the early history of the region. Father Roothan, a priest of the Jesuit Order, doing missionary work in Washington and Idaho with Father DeSmet in 1845, was called Father Kaniksu by the Indians. He died in 1853 and was buried in Priest Lake, then known as "Kaniksu Lake" until the building of the Great Northern Railway in 1890, when the lake was given its present name.

On June 30, 1938, the Kaniksu National Forest extending into Idaho, Montana, and Washington, contained a gross area of 1,421,903 acres within established boundaries of which area 1,124,233 acres were in complete Federal ownership.

In addition to the above areas, the Kaniksu has under its direct administration 223,967 acres of the Priest Lake Timber Protective Association and 538,905 acres of Resettlement Area in Washington: a grand total of 2,184,775 acres.

The Kaniksu terrain is typical of the western slopes of the Northern Rocky Mountains. The major streams and lakes are bordered by extensive alluvial flats and benches from which rise long steep slopes culminating in rocky mountainous ranges where snow frequently holds until July and August.

Elevations range from 1,700 feet above sea level to an elevation of 7,710 feet. Fisher Peak is the highest peak in the forest.

The flat or gently rolling terrain at the lower elevations is partially suited to agricultural development, but the greater portion of the land area is non-agricultural and is chiefly suitable for the production of timber.

The tree species native to this locality are listed according to their commercial importance as follows: Idaho white pine, Western red cedar, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, Western larch, Douglas fir, white fir, hemlock and cottonwood. There is also alpine fir, lodge pole pine and aspen.

The lumber industry is very active in this locality. The Kaniksu Forest sells logs to the various mills at the rate of approximately 25 million board feet a year.

Reports from the rangers show that there are approximately 14,300 deer, 55 elk, a few moose, about 125 rocky mountain sheep, 700 black bear, 15 grizzly bear, 3,000 coyote, 100 lynx, 60 bobcat, 25 cougar or mountain lion, 1,500 beaver and a few red fox and others. There are also marten, mink, muskrat, weasel, skunk, and badger.

The mineral developments in the Metaline Falls region are of international importance. The zinc-lead ore deposits in this mining district carry high values and with the immense area of proven ground the district gives promise of becoming world famous in the mining industry. Rich silver ore has been discovered and is being developed in the vicinity of Clarks Fork, Idaho. Prospecting and the location of mining claims is permissible throughout the National Forest.

J. E. Ryan
Supervisor

The Kaniksu has a total of 1,253 miles of completed and maintained roads, 3,102 miles of horse trails and 1,350 miles of telephone lines.

The road system is approximately sixty per cent completed.

In the past few years the CCC organization has accomplished an important part in the development of this Forest.

Records indicate the following projects have been accomplished by CCC enrollees:

20 foot or horse bridges, 27 vehicle bridges, 4 barns, 8 dwellings, 3 storage houses, 4 garages, 38 lookout houses, 47 lookout towers, 29 other buildings, 1,463 rods of fences, 18,408 cubic yards of dikes, 6 miles of power line, 348 miles of telephone line, 277 miles of truck trails or minor roads, 57 miles of foot trails, 114 miles of horse trails, 19,930 linear feet of pipe lines and conduits, 4,614 acres field planting or seeding trees, 3,410 acres of forest stand improvement, 285 miles of fire hazard along roads and trails, 11,747 acres fire hazard other than road and trail, 74,601 acres of tree and plant disease control, 59 acres of public camp ground development, 2,440 acres of rodent and predatory animal control.

In addition to the above, 75,784 man-days were spent on fighting forest fires, 4,774 man-days on fire prevention and 15,465 man-days on presuppression.

The Kaniksu National Forest has been very fortunate in the allocation of CCC Camps, with a maximum of 16 camps and a present force of six camps. Three of the existing camps are in Washington and three located in Idaho. The CCC organization has proven a valuable asset to the forest and the major improvements accomplished since 1933 have been made possible by the CCC setup.

Efficiency in fire suppression measures has vastly improved with the added man power and training possibilities of the CCC. It is now accepted practice to move in on a going fire with CCC forces fully organized in advance. The foreman knows his crew and each man knows his job. In former days we were forced to organize after the arrival of pickup crews with the consequent delays and confusion. The advantages of advance organizing are obvious.

The St. Joe National Forest

Ray R. Fitting

Supervisor

The St. Joe National Forest is located in the northern part of Idaho in Shoshone, Benewah, Latah, and a small portion of Clearwater Counties. It comprises most of the St. Joe and St. Maries River Drainages as well as part of the Little North Fork of the Clearwater and the head of the Palouse River, making up an area of about 1,400,000 acres under administration.

The topography of the area ranges from low rolling hills in the southwest and western part of the Forest to the rough broken terrain at the heads of the St. Joe and Clearwater Rivers where the topography is made up of high rocky peaks and ridges, and deep rough canyons. This Forest area supports 3,350 deer, 650 elk, 48 moose, 50 mountain goats, and 350 black bear. During the past season 1,100 hunters killed 500 deer within the Forest boundaries.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has contributed very materially to the improvement, development, and administration of this vast area. During the past five and one-half years since the organization of the CCC's they have accomplished the following projects:

ROADS

Since 1933 the CCC organization has gone a long way towards accomplishing many of these sorely needed transportation facilities. Four hundred and eighty-seven miles of road have been constructed, so located as to open up the previously inaccesible areas. Roads of varying standards have been constructed ranging from graveled motor ways 20 feet in width to minor 14-foot truck roads which traverse portions of the interior forest region where the travel is light. As might be expected, due to the rough broken terrain traversed by these roads, hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of solid rock and common material were involved in this construction program. The clearance of the right-of-way for this mileage, for the most part, was a tremendous task involving as it did, the clearing of the right-of-way and removal of stumps through heavy stands of timber.

BRIDGES

The transportation system has required the building of fourteen steel and reinforced concrete bridges of lengths ranging from comparatively small size structures to bridges spanning the larger streams requiring a length of 300 feet to 500 feet and of such character as to present difficult construction problems.

RECREATION

Numerous public camp grounds and camping spots have been constructed ranging from one-car camp spots to improved public camp grounds furnished with water supply, sanitary system, fireplaces, tables, and swimming pool, that will accommodate several hundred vacationists at a time. Thousands of people from the Inland Empire have availed themselves of these opportunities during the past couple of years. During the past summer approximately 27,000 people visited the Forest spending from one to several days enjoying the wonderful camping opportunities and scenery.

BLISTER RUST CONTROL

The Civilian Conservation Corps has contributed immeasurably in the fight against the spread of the white pine blister rust menace. During the past five years well over 200,000 acres of white pine timber land have been successfully worked. The eradication of the disease in infected areas and prevention of spread to additional acreage represents savings of millions of dollars in forest values. In white pine areas where the blister rust disease is allowed to spread uncontrolled, the rust kills millions of white pine seedlings and young growth annually which, if protected, are the foundation of our future forest crop of white pine, one of the most valuable of timber species.

FIRE CONTROL

The 1,400,000 acres administered by the fire control organization require the construction and maintenance of adequate improvements. Annually hundreds of miles of telephone lines, trails, etc., must be put in serviceable condition. Towers, lookout houses, and administrative buildings must be maintained. The CCC organization program of work for the forest provides for much of this to be accomplished by use of these workers. Annually needed replacements or new construction projects that can be accomplished are incorporated in the work plans.

Throughout the past five years the Civilian Conservation Corps has rendered a valuable service in fire control. The camps, located as they have been, made it possible to use men in maintaining lookout stations, patrols, small crews; and large fires have been manned in whole or in part by enrollees. This service has required thousands of man-days being spent by enrollees in fighting forest fires. To estimate with any degree of accuracy what the fire losses would have been had the CCC not been immediately available is impossible; but it is obvious that the saving represented by preventing destruction of timber, wild life, and other resources, is great. The immediate presence of the CCC's on the ground when a fire starts is of inestimable value in holding losses to a minimum.

HAZARD REDUCTION AND REFORESTATION

Hazard reduction and stand improvement have been accomplished on approximately 3,500 acres of area that has been treated in blocks. Treatment of areas in this manner involves the cutting and removal of dead trees and logs which greatly reduces the possibility of fires starting and makes control much easier, as well as placing the area in a productive state. In addition, a great many miles of roadside clean-up have been accomplished. Reforestation of areas that in years past have been entirely denuded of tree growth by repeated burning have been benefited to the extent of planting approximately 15,000,000 trees of the more valuable commercial species native to this region.

In this forest are located Camp F-187, St. Joe River; Camp F-188, Emida; Camp F-117, Marble Creek; Camp F-203, Drysdale; and Camp F-204, Hess.

The Coeur d'Alene National Forest

Charles D. Simpson

Supervisor

The Coeur d'Alene National Forest was established by presidential proclamation in 1907. It extends roughly from Hayden Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake on the west to the Montana state line; and it reaches about the same distance north and south, being bounded by the Pend Oreille Divide on the north and the St. Joe Divide on the south.

The net acreage of Federal lands is about 700,000 acres, although well over 1,000,000 acres of land is included in the area afforded fire protection by the Coeur d'Alene Forest organization.

Timber Production

Western white pine is the most valuable tree species and more in demand at the present time. A management plan has been prepared for the handling of the timber resources. About 600,000 feet of merchantable white pine still remains on the Coeur d'Alene government lands. It is proposed to provide a sustained cut spreading this stand of timber over a 40-year period. allowing for a cut of 15,000 feet of white pine per year.

Over 25,000 acres of national forest land on the Coeur d'Alene, at one time devastated by forest fires, have been planted with young trees.

Water Shed Protection

Some of the higher, rougher portions of the Coeur d'Alene Forest are too poor in quality to produce commercial timber, but these areas as well as those producing saw timber are important from a standpoint of watershed protection.

All other parts of the forest, although not so closely tied in with the water use, are important in that they help to reduce excessive runoff in the spring thus reducing damage by floods and maintaining a more even flow of water for the production of electrical power at the power plant at Post Falls and Spokane.

Fish and Game

Deer is our chief game animal. It is estimated that there are 400 mule deer and 1,300 whitetail. Black and brown bear, really one variety, are quite common. and it is estimated that there are 300 bear in the Coeur d'Alene Forest. About 150 head of elk range on the forest having been introduced in two plantings from the Yellowstone Park. No hunting of elk is allowed.

Grouse are rather scarce in the forest, and but three species are represented, the blue grouse. ruffed grouse or pheasant, and the fool hen, with an open season of ten days. Beaver are quite common, and mink, pine marten, weasel, lynx, and bobcats are observed occasionally. The native or cutthroat trout is the principal fish inhabiting our streams.

Grazing

Ten bands of sheep secured summer range in the Coeur d'Alene during 1938. Our sheep range is decreasing rapidly due to our plantation and the coming in of natural reproduction. Most of our sheep range have been on old burns. About 300 head of cattle range on the forest during the summer months.

Mineral Resources

The mining region, known as the "Coeur d'Alenes", is one of the most prominent mining areas of the country. Silver, lead, and zinc are the principal metals mined in this territory.

* * * *

In order to protect the various resources and values listed above and to develop the national forest to make it more valuable to the communities, a number of activities are being carried on by the Forest Service. Perhaps the most important in this listing is forest fire protection. The coniferous forests become highly inflammable during dry periods. To simplify the fire protection job, a large road construction program has been carried out.

Telephone lines and trail construction and maintenance are also carried out to give communication and transportation. Roadside cleanup, snag falling, and other hazard reduction work has been undertaken in recent years as a further step in guarding against damage to the forest by fires.

One of our largest present jobs is the blister rust program. Blister rust is a disease having two hosts, the ribes or currant bushes and five-needle pines. It is spread by spores produced on the currant leaves blowing by the wind to the pine needles. Pulling of the currant bushes is the only known remedy.

The white pine is also subject to another enemy known as the white pine beetle. This is an insect which bores through the outer bark, lays eggs in vertical galleries between the outer wood and bark which hatch into small larvae or worms which in turn bore other galleries at right angles to the vertical ones of the parent, thus girdling the tree and causing its death in a few weeks. Control is effected through cutting down the attacked tree and burning it or by exposing the premature insects by peeling the bark.

One of our important classes of work is known by the general term of stand improvement. This includes thinning out of young stands which are too thick for their own good, pruning the lower limbs from white pine poles in order to produce clear lumber in a log without knots, and disposal of defective or suppressed trees. This work is done in order to encourage the growth of white pine or other more valuable species.

The men in the four CCC camps now assigned to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest have had a hand in all of these activities. More progress has been made in the six years during which the CCC organization has been in existence than was made during the entire period 1907 to 1932 inclusive.

In this forest are located: Camp F-154. Devil's Elbow: Camp F-132, Big Creek; Camp F-180. Hayden Creek; Camp F-182, Beauty Bay.

The Kootenai National Forest

K. A. Klehm
Supervisor

The protective boundary of the Kootenai Forest is practically identical to the boundary of Lincoln County, Montana. It might also be described as the whole Kootenai River drainage, Montana, and a small area in Idaho that drains into Montana. The net national forest acreage is 1,789,851 acres.

The history of the CCC since its inception in 1933 in the Kootenai Forest has been one of steadily increasing efficiency in fire suppression.

We have become so accustomed to the smooth machine-like working of this organization that we scarcely give it a thought. Day or night, it does not make any difference whether we call for two or two hundred, they arrive with surprising speed, anxious to get that fire before it develops into a larger job.

The confidence which the enrollees have in their foremen along with the initiative and ability of the foremen has resulted in the fine suppression done under hazardous conditions, with accidents held to the minimum and those of a minor nature only.

The rangers and all the members of the protective organization are very grateful to the enrollees, foremen, and camp superintendents and Army personnel for the fine suppression work done on the Sylvanite District during the 1938 fire season.

It is estimated that the total stand of merchantable timber in the Kootenai Forest within access of the lumber industry is 3,698,000,000 feet board measure. In addition to this government owned timber, there is privately owned in Lincoln County about 1,684,000,000 feet board measure, mostly of yellow pine.

The important commercial timber species of the Kootenai Forest include Western yellow pine, Douglas fir, Western larch, Engelmann spruce, Western white pine, and Western red cedar. Species of little or no commercial value growing in the forest include alpine fir, white fir, alpine larch, white birch, lodge pole pine, hemlock, and cottonwood.

Game animals as well as predatory and fur-bearing animals are plentiful in the Kootenai National Forest. The latest estimates for the Forest show 18,000 deer, 650 elk (130 planted), 20 moose, 120 mountain sheep, 130 goats, 600 black bear, 30 grizzly bear, 1,500 coyotes, 150 cat or lynx, 50 mountain lions, and about 3,500 beaver, fox, marten, mink, and otter. From 500,000 to 750,000 fish are planted each year in the lakes and streams.

The forest cover of inferior tree species found growing at high elevations, although producing no commercial timber, is of great value for watershed protection. Rain and snowfall is heavier here than at the lower elevations, and the trees retard evaporation and melting snow, thus helping to prevent spring floods and to maintain a permanent stream-flow. The duff on the forest floor is like a sponge which holds back the moisture, conserving it and giving it out slowly after the lower country has dried out in early summer.

The income from all sources of revenue in the Kootenai Forest averages about $40,000 annually. As in the case with all National Forests, one-fourth of the receipts is paid to the county in which the forest is situated for road and school purposes. In the case of the Kootenai National Forest, this amounted to $11,811.00 for 1937. From the creation of the forest to 1937, there has been returned to Lincoln County from the forests the sum of $215,239.00. In addition, 10 per cent of the receipts is spent by the Forest Service for roads.

Past CCC accomplishments are as follows:

Type of Job	Unit	New Work	Maintenance
Truck trails, minor roads	Miles	109.0	717.7
Telephone lines	Miles	65.9	118.8
Buildings, all types	Number	43	42
Fences	Miles	8.5	.3
Water and sewage systems	Number	25	2
in which are included pipe and tile lines and conduits totaling	Lin. Ft.	8,386	......
Other structural improvements including 154 signs	Number	220	1
Tree planting	Acres	100	......
Tree disease control	Acres	11,478	......
Forest stand improvement	Acres	160	......
Fire suppression	Man Days	20,092	......
Presuppression	Man Days	1,658	......
Warehousing, transportation, and repair, equipment and materials, etc.	Man Days	4,066	......
Surveys, Misc.	Man Days	312	......
General cleanup	Acres	144.5	......
Bridges, all types	Number	43	12
Fire hazard reduction, road and trail	Miles	3.9	......
Fire hazard reduction, other	Acres	292	......
Camp ground development	Acres	47	......
Power lines	Miles	.6	......
Landscaping, Misc.	Acres	7.2	......
Trails, horse and foot	Miles	14.2	220.0
Airplane landing fields	Number	2	......

Rolland Huff
Supervisor

The Colville National Forest

The Colville National Forest takes its name from old Fort Colville, one of the Hudson Bay Company's forts on the Columbia River, near the present town of Marcus. The name is derived from that of Andrew Colville, governor in London of the Hudson Bay Company. David Thompson, explorer for the Northwest Fur Company made the trip by canoe down the Columbia in 1811, and the members of this party were the first white men in this section, according to available records. The building of Fort Colville was started by the Hudson Bay Company in September, 1828.

The Colville National Forest, situated in Okanogan, Ferry and Stevens Counties, comprises most of the timbered portions of what is geologically known as the Okanogan Highlands.

In this area, covering slightly less than one million net acres, local settlers find summer pasture for 6,000 head of cattle and 23,000 sheep. From the timber they secure cordwood, fence posts, and other material for their farms. Local lumber mills operate from timber along the mountain valleys. In summer many people spend their week-ends among the beautiful lakes fishing or seeking huckleberries. And last, but not least, many come from far and near to try their luck in securing a buck deer for which this country is noted.

The Colville National Forest has a stand of approximately two and three-quarters billion feet board measure of timber, the principal species of which are Douglas fir, western larch, ponderosa pine, and western red cedar.

The forest covered mountainous terrain offers good protection for wild life. The last survey indicates a population of approximately 10,000 deer, the majority of which are the large mule deer and the lesser the white-tail deer. The largest mule deer buck killed this season which was officially weighed tipped the scales at 440 pounds. The boys in several of our CCC camps have made pets of these shy denizens of the woodland.

The forest is also inhabited by bear, cougar, coyotes, and numerous fur-bearing animals. The bear are of the small black and brown varieties. The cougar, while harmless to human life, are very destructive to wild game. Each year a number of these predators are killed by State Game Protectors and private individuals who get a great thrill out of tracking down and killing them. Twenty-five were killed in the Forest last season. Coyotes are also very destructive to wild life.

The principal game birds to be found are the blue grouse, native, and Chinese pheasants. The blue grouse and native pheasants are native to this section while the Chinese pheasants have been imported. However, they apparently thrive in local conditions and are increasing in number.

During the summer season it is necessary to employ an additional number of lookouts and firemen for protection purposes to occupy the high peaks and strategic points which are prepared and equipped with houses, tools, and fire locating instruments. The total number of lookouts and firemen employed by the Forest Service during the peak of the fire season is 65.

The Forest Service has placed extensive recreational developments at most of the lakes. The development at Lost Lake will accommodate approximately 1,500 people. The most popular of the recreational spots is that known as the Swan Lake area, which is also improved and is used by hundreds from the Grand Coulee district.

The total number of recreationalists using the National Forest during 1937 was 23,240, and it is estimated that this number has increased for 1938.

The Forest Service has constructed and maintained their own telephone system. All of the ranger district headquarters, lookouts, and firemen are connected by telephone or radio. We have some 500 miles of lines in our telephone system. With better fire fighting equipment and quicker and more dependable means of communication, it is hoped to be able to control fires before they reach such destructive size.

Since 1936 we have had one camp which is located at Growden. By the aid of the CCC and the use of other Governmental funds, many new and needed buildings have been constructed. Among these have been residence houses for Forest Service officers at Republic, Kettle Falls, and Tonasket; machine shops, storage sheds, guard stations, and lookout houses.

We have constructed fire lines through hazardous areas and feedways for utilization of the range livestock. We have used the CCC for game counts and game surveys as well as timber and grazing survey work. In fact with special training, we find no work in the Forest Service that accomplishment cannot be increased by their assistance.

We are gratified in having received a number of letters from former enrollees who were able to accept responsible positions due to our special vocational training while in the CCC service.

The forester recognizes four major products of the national forests—wood, water, forage, and recreation. The primary functions of these forests are growing successive crops of timber and aiding in the regulation of stream flow by protecting the watersheds. They also contain important forage resources and opportunities for outdoor recreation. All the resources of the forests are handled with the aim to bring about the greatest return to all the public consistent with permanency of all these resources.

In this forest is located Camp F-62, Growden.

J. H. Christ

Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service
Washington, Oregon and Idaho

Reduction of soil and water losses, which involves maintenance of soil fertility, and the establishment of improved land use practices that permit a sustained and profitable agricultural enterprise comprise the goal toward which more than 1,300 farmers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, are working.

About 2,800 CCC enrollees in 14 Soil Conservation Service camps in the three states are lending a helping hand to these farmers in stopping erosion on more than a million acres of farm and range lands. Work of the camps is part of a nation-wide program of soil erosion control and moisture conservation.

Headquarters for erosion control work in the Pacific Northwest is located at Spokane, Washington. Seven demonstrational projects, 14 CCC camp work areas, three nurseries and one erosion experiment station located in representative agricultural areas are carrying out the program.

Retirement of upwards of 25,000 acres of eroded and low-producing crop land to permanent forage crops is a significant accomplishment in the march toward better land use. In addition to preventing further soil loss, legume and grass forage crops often produce larger returns than grain crops formerly grown on the areas, rebuild the soil, and by furnishing supplemental feed for livestock, relieve over-grazing of nearby pasture and range land.

Improved management practices, aimed at the restoration of range lands, have been adopted on more than 600,000 acres of grazing land within Pacific Northwest erosion control areas. Proper stock distribution for better utilization of available range has been accomplished through deferred and rotational grazing supplemented by the development of nearly 500 springs and the construction of 300 miles of new fence and 30 stock watering ponds. All structural work is carried out by CCC crews.

To stop gully-cutting with consequent division of fields and lowering of the water table and to heal these earth scars, CCC workers from SCS camps have built nearly 25,000 dams and have installed additional numbers of stream bank protection structures. Approximately 150 miles of gully and stream banks have been sloped and seeded by CCC crews.

Soil-building crop rotations have been established on 24,550 acres within SCS project and camp areas. Farmers who have adopted these rotations report that not only have grain crop yields been increased following the plowing under of grass legume green manure crops, but that the legumes have high values as pasture and hay.

Woodland management activities of the field units have included the planting of approximately five million trees and shrubs to protect gully banks, steep slopes, provide wind breaks and shelter belts, and to supply wood materials for farm use.

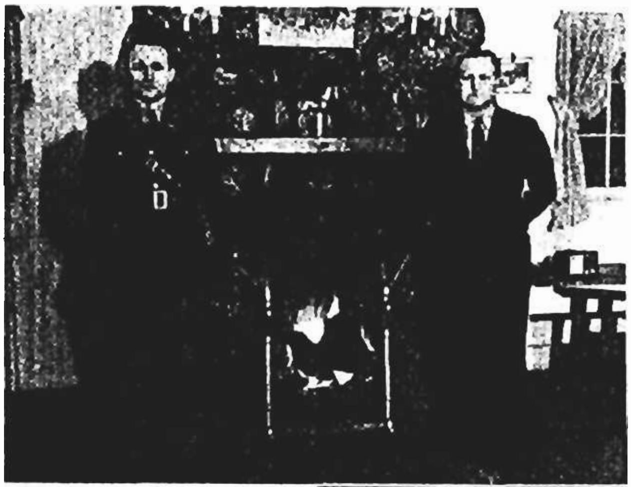
Contour farming, or cultivating and seeding across the slope rather than up and down the slope, has been adopted on upwards of 90,000 acres. Contour strip cropping, the practice of alternating cross-slope strips of wheat with strips of alfalfa-grass, sweetclover-grass, or summer-fallow, further protects against soil washing, and is growing in importance in the conservation program.

Straw farming, together with rough tillage, resulting in the creating of a trashy, cloddy surface to protect against both water and wind erosion, is now followed on approximately 23,000 acres within erosion control areas in grain producing districts of the three states. It was relatively unknown and untried a few years ago.

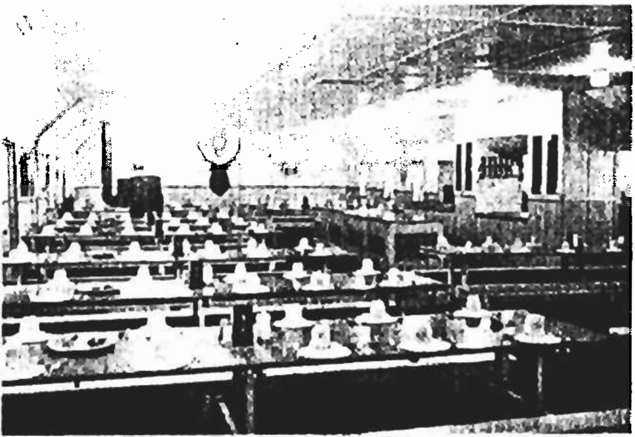
Erosion control areas in each of the three states are providing a large scale demonstration of conservation farming practices applicable to local farming conditions. Similar demonstrations are going ahead at the present time with the aid of the CCC on more than 500 erosion control areas in every part of the United States. Reflecting the active interest of farmers in conserving their soil resources, the rapid development of the work since it was begun on a limited scale in the fall of 1933 points toward a new era of progressive farming.

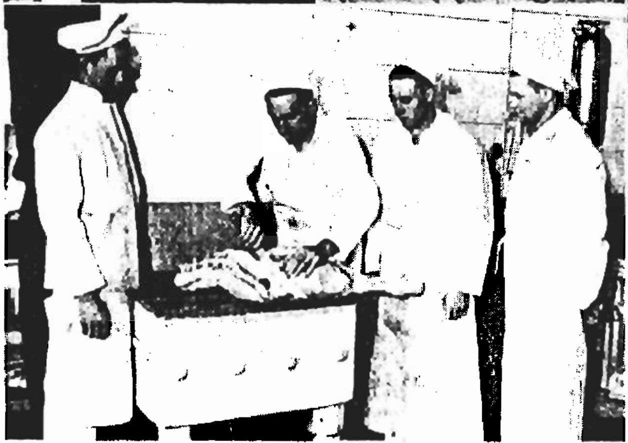
Over and above the value of the enrollees' contribution to a permanent and more profitable agriculture is the increased respect they themselves have gained for the nation's most fundamental resource—the soil. This growing realization of the need for preserving our "farming capital" for coming generations is destined to play an important part in future national welfare.

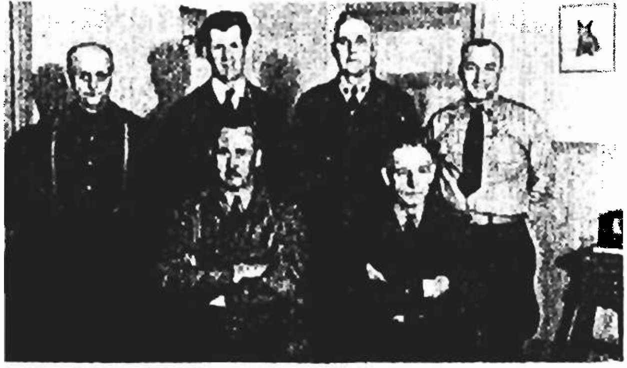
Young men in the CCC under supervision of the SCS are securing practical knowledge and experience in agricultural methods and wise land use principles. At the same time they are gaining valuable training in the allied fields of engineering, surveying, masonry, carpentry, mechanics, and equipment operation.



1st Lieut. George Molchan, Jr., F.A.-Res., Commanding Officer
G. L. Dixon, Educational Adviser







Seated: *Harold A. Durfee, Project Superintendent; P. G. Decker*
Standing: *H. R. Moore, George W. Wagner, Charles E. Broadwell, Raymond S. Lawrence*

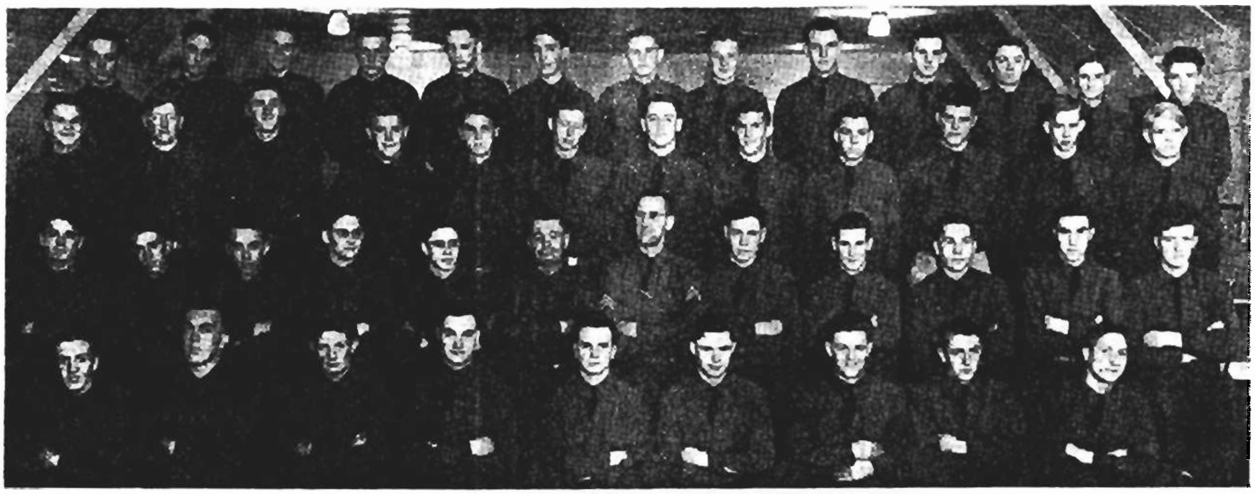
Company History

Company 949 was organized in 1933 at Fort George Wright, Washington. Construction of the present camp over the site of the old CMTC camp began in September of that year under Captain W. J. Niederpreum. Succeeding company commanders have been Lieutenant C. O. Waters, Captain H. H. Boehme, Captain C. J. Healy, Captain W. A. Lauri, and the present company commander, Lieutenant George Molchan, Jr.

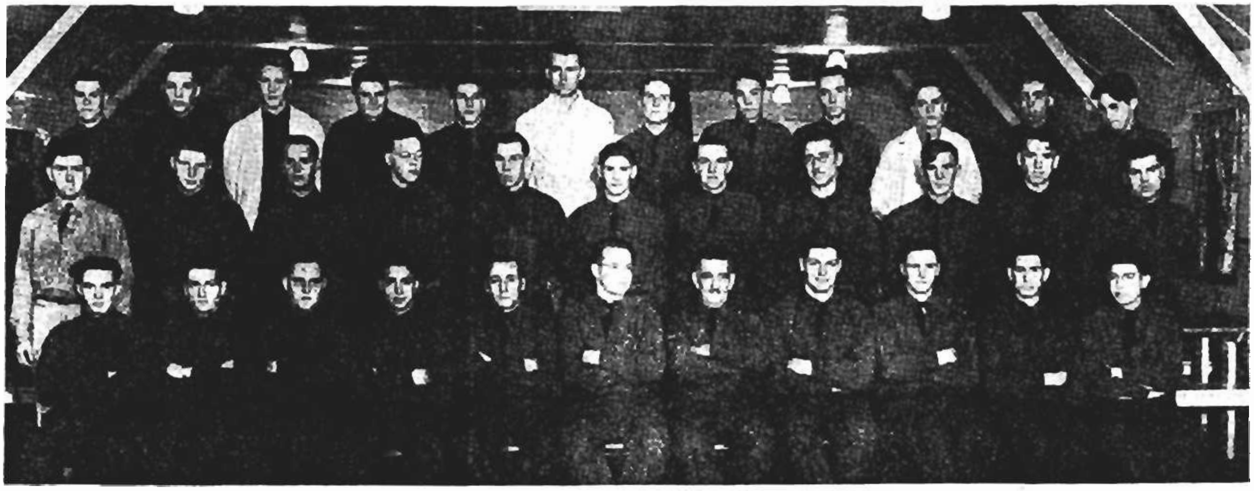
Since its inception, Camp SP-7 has witnessed many changes and improvements. Among the recent improvements are: new modernistic furniture for the recreation hall, a new school building, the installation of a camp telephone system, new tools and machinery for the woodworking shop, a new supply room, and a new barber shop.

The educational department has worn Seven League Boots during the past year. The new school building just recently completed has a craft room, two offices, a study room, a typing room, a general assembly room, and a dark room. The building is entirely new, being built by enrollees under the direction of Mr. G. P. Riley, carpentry and woodworking instructor.

The educational program has become a major part of the average enrollee's camp life. Mr. G. L. Dixon is the present educational adviser. Former advisers have been June Hanford, Sam Dagley, Carl Shaw, C. M. Chilson, and Claire M. Price.



Front Row—*Brand, Harvey, Rathgeber, G. Hutts, McBride, Klobucher, Hilzer, W. Edwards, Schenk.* Second Row—*Rafford, G. Richards, Clarkston, Brolliar, Sheeks, Millet, Mead, B. Hayward, Elam, Gaskell, Bomersheim, Ramsey.* Third Row—*Olson, Berner, Watkins, Droz, K. Wilson, Stenson, Philley, Harrison, Askins, D. Walker, Chapman, Lancaster.* Fourth Row—*Paeper, R. Martin, Coryell, Gesland, E. Hutts, Sullivan, Smith, Bruno, Becker, Bryan, Kohoutek, Kern, Spurrier*



Front Row—*Land, Fullerton, McGillivary, Bevacqua, Fultz, McKeen, T. W. Walker, Stall, Rowley, Wylie, Benson.* Second Row—*Lauritzen, Goulett, Conn, Andrus, McCall, Ketchum, Swinehart, Coghlan, Harty, Dowell, Victor.* Third Row—*Connolly, Saffer, Cahill, Schultz, Griesbaum, Gately, Johnson, Means, Plunkitt, Roper, Clark, Zweifel*

Work Project

Seven Mile State Park is located approximately seven miles from the City of Spokane. Due to its proximity to the city, it is used by a great number of visitors desiring to picnic and to enjoy the park facilities.

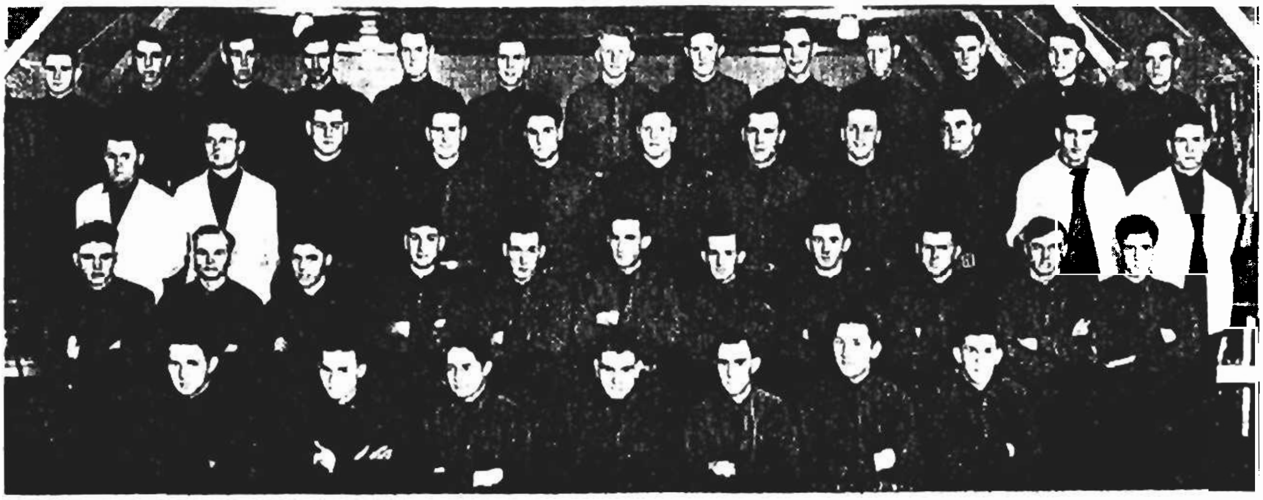
Prior to the CCC the area was covered with slash accumulated in earlier logging operations and trash left by picnickers. CCC crews have engaged in fire hazard reduction work, cutting, piling and burning logging slash, burying or hauling away trash and litter, obliterating old logging trails, razing old buildings, and in general restoring the original appearance.

Park roads, truck, horse, and foot trails have been constructed; grass, shrubs, and trees have been planted; and parking areas, latrines, water supply, community kitchens, tables and benches, fire places, and drinking fountains have been constructed.

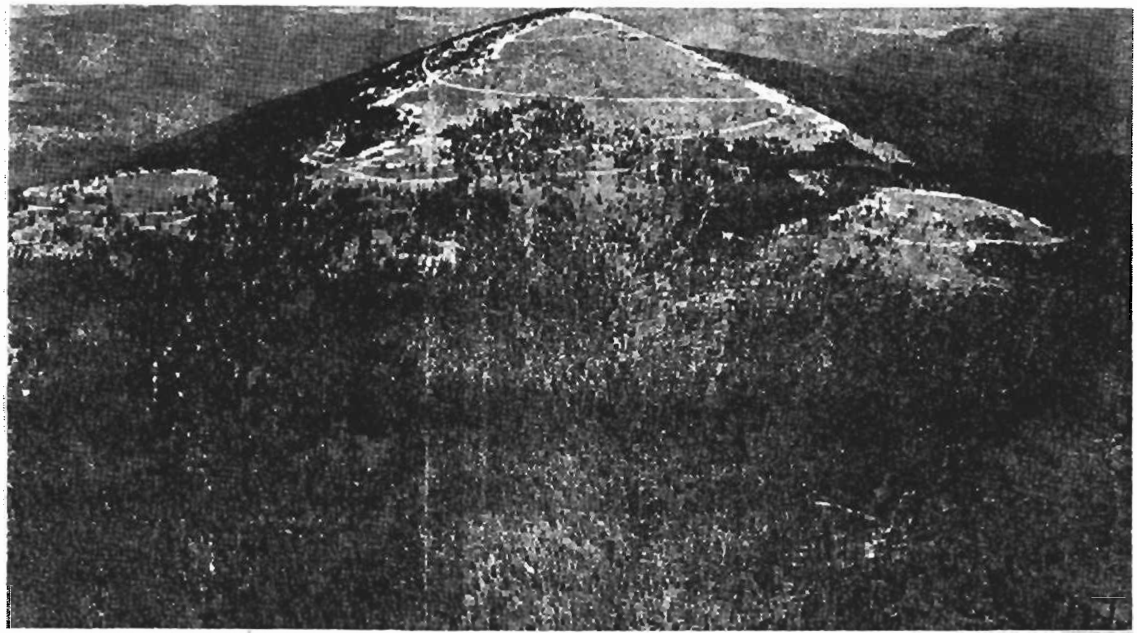
Mt. Spokane State Park lies about thirty miles from the City of Spokane. It is some 5,800 feet in elevation and the terrain lends itself to skiing. Consequently, jobs such as ski trails and shelters are desired.

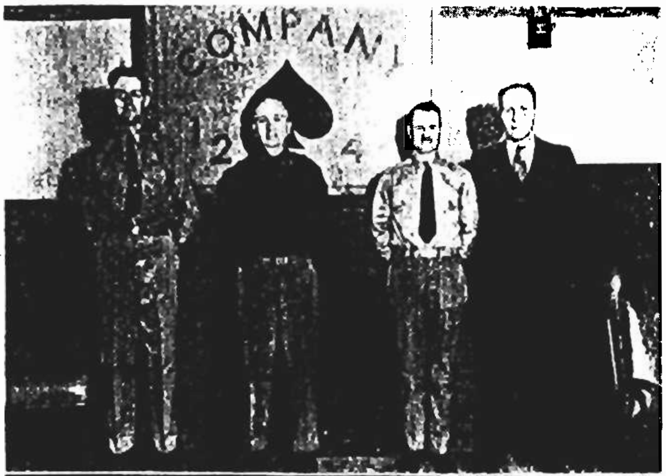
New roads have been built, older roads have been improved; splash dams, log flumes, landings, and chutes remaining from earlier logging operations have been removed; and parking areas have been constructed. A spike camp is maintained in this area during the summer.

Front Row—*Weimer, Armstrong, Barnard, Cline, Wirth, Lattimer, Palmiter, Hubbell, Maxfield, Williams, Hess.* Second Row—*Lacy, Baldwin, Plesses, Slocum, Walden, Pardun, St. John, K. Lewin, P. Richards, Cunningham, Peterson.* Third Row—*Davies, E. Wilson, A. Edwards, Keyes, Mize, J. Hayward, Odgers, V. Richards, Samora, Richey, Munson, H. Martin*

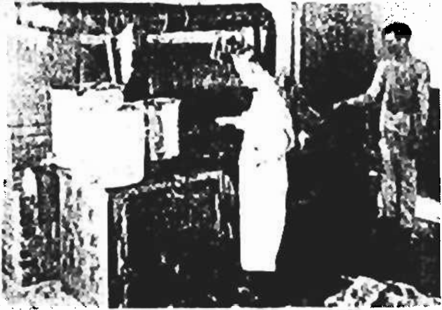


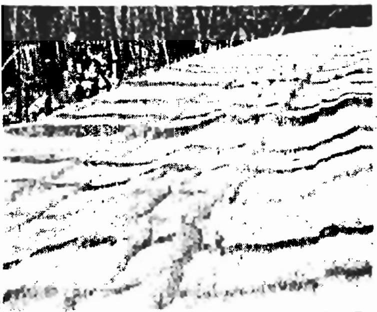
Front Row—*King, Hills, Ellis, Severson, Kains, Sjostrom, Craig.* Second Row—*Swift, Wilcox, Koller, Bartholomew, Boyd, Hamilton, Hanna, Batelaan, Kenoyer, Purdy, Pearson.* Third Row—*Anderson, Jensen, Carrigg, La Plant, Robinson, Gropp, Zeman, Rankin, Cook, Hunter, Law.* Fourth Row—*Clutter, Bradbury, Traaen, Beller, Dyche, White, Landskog, Atchison, Loomis, Wiseman, R. Richards, Brooks, Richter*

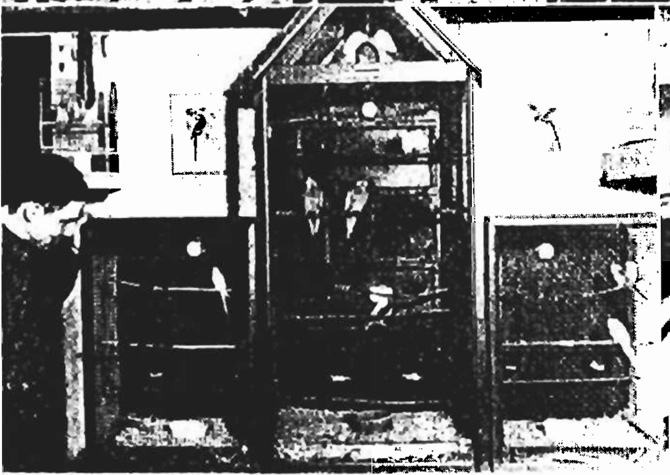


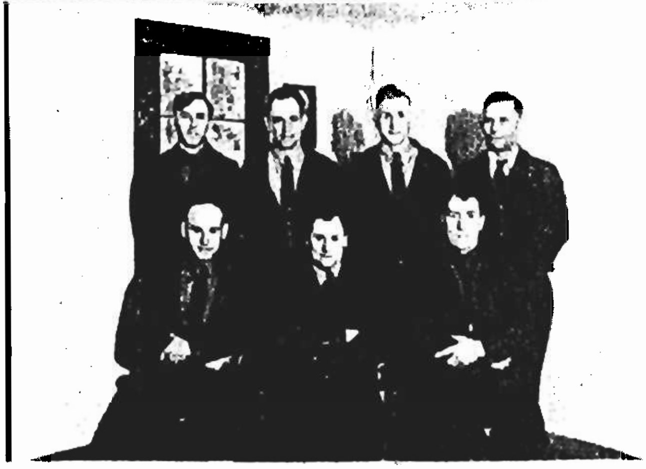


William W. Garver, Educational Adviser
Captain Claude M. Twombly, Cav-Res., Commanding Officer
1st Lieut. William S. Geib, QM-Res.
Dr. Fred F. Horning, Camp Surgeon









Seated: *Alex A. Joki, Wayne S. Newcomb, Project Superintendent: James K. Drexel*
Standing: *Roscoe C. Maryott, Walter N. Rivers, Lyle C. Brown, Arthur L. Fisher*

Company History

Company 1249 was organized at Fort Hamilton, New York, May 19, 1933, with Captain William A. Flanagan as the first commander. After a brief seasoning, the officers and twenty-one men entrained for Fort Missoula, Montana. The bulk of the company followed a few days later, and Camp F-16 was established at West Yellowstone, Montana.

On October 12, 1933, the company boarded a train at Gardener, Wyoming, and moved to Hungry Mother State Park, four miles from Marion, Virginia. On February 18, 1934, Captain Claude M. Twombly, the present company commander, took charge.

On July 8, 1935, the company moved from Marion, Virginia, to Thendara, New York, in the Adirondack Mountains. The stay at Thendara was brief; for in the winter of 1936, the company again pulled stakes and moved in trucks over a hundred miles of snowy roads to Camp SP-54, Fisher's Landing, New York.

On October 10, 1937, with a hundred and fifty replacements and a new mess officer, Lieutenant I. E. Davis, USNR, Company 1249 became the basis of two companies and moved again westward to Fort George Wright and thence to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Camp F-182. 1st Lieutenant William S. Geib, QM-Res., joined the company February 7, 1939, as junior officer.

Front Row—*Looney, DiGiovanni, Hutcherson, Farrugio, Fallar, M. Marcone, J. Marcone, DeRosa, Fried.* Second Row—*Czajkowski, Tarasek, Plawinski, Crossett, Olsen, Edmond, Lake, Dix, DiRusso, Ferguson, Garber.* Third Row—*Mucci, Brandthill, Garbarino, Donly, Roig, Morrison, Severino, Dartz, Fitzgerald, Gadzinski, Femenella.* Fourth Row—*Fontana, Fitzpatrick, Ferrera, Donowski, Doshna, Dudley, Ferrantini, Majda, Ehrhardt, DeSio, B. Michalski, Moon*

Front Row—*A. Fusco, Cicero, Elyakin, Hunsinger, Howarth, Harris.* Second Row—*Revello, Blitz, Gibbons, Devoe, Fogarty, Davis, Kolodinski, Simmons, Goffredo, Hickey.* Third Row—*Burachalk, Glendenning, Beyer, Dante, Bochicchio, Lee, O'Rourke, Osetek, Kuwik, M. Hopkins, Kwiatek.* Fourth Row—*Del Ponte, Dietch, Hansen, Hulse, Pacifico, Jacques, Horton, Rusenik, Fiscson, Donnelly, Binetti, Hails*

Work Project

The work outlined for Camp F-182 during the fall and winter months consists of four major projects and six lesser ones. The four most important ones are roadside cleanup on the Lake Divide road number 439, Highway 10, the Fernan Ranger Station, and the Beauty Creek road. The lesser projects are the Wolf Lodge stand improvement, the Coeur d'Alene Mountain camp ground, pruning on the South Fork Cedar Creek trail, and telephone line construction and maintenance on 7-F, 12-F, 13-F, and 14-F lines.

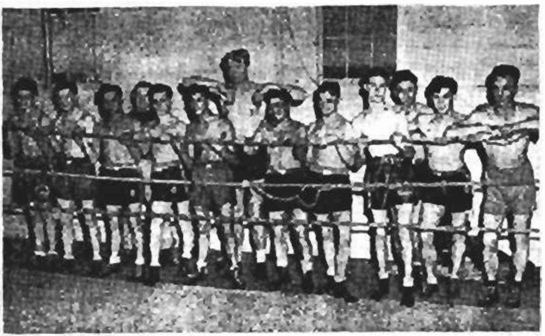
The second most important project is the Fernan Ranger Station work. During the fall and winter months, this job has used one complete crew, and has taken 1,176 man-days in helping to build a new Forestry office and storage warehouse. On roadside cleanup, 1.1 miles was completed with 1,319 man-days.

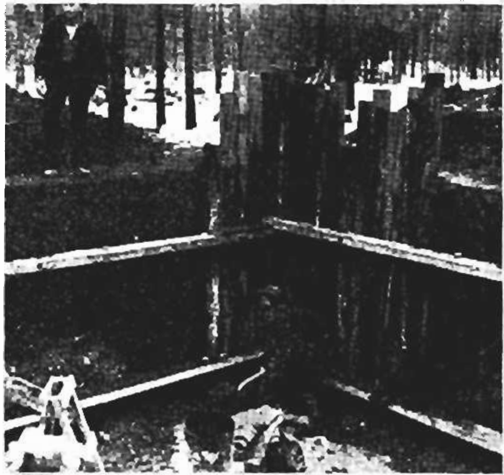
Beginning January 10, 1939, the third most important project was started, the reconstruction of Beauty Creek road. This road leads to Mt. Coeur d'Alene, a beautiful scenic spot, and to the Coeur d'Alene Mountain camp ground.

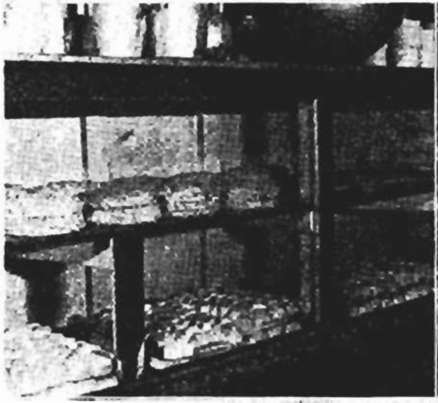
A few more minor projects for Camp F-182 are to be worked out later. The most important ones yet to come are the treating of telephone poles and visibility clearing in the spring. This work will be done a short time before the camp is transferred to the summer location.

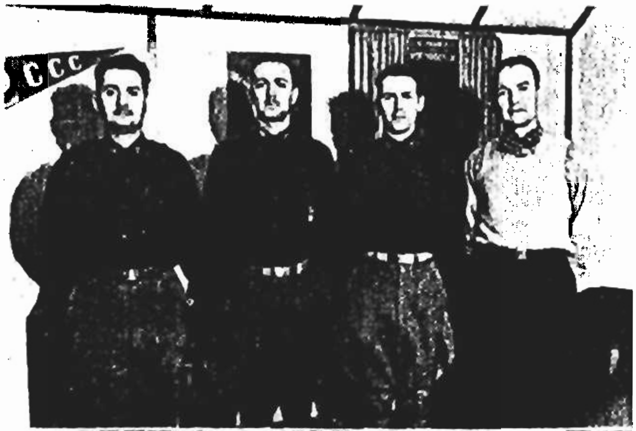
Front Row—*Igartua, Fapian, Metz, Mullen, Gautier, Dye, Ferullo, Chupa.* Second Row—*Warr, Plizka, Thomas, Beckwith, Dmitrzak, Blanford, Crary, Levindofske, Cooper, Dolan.* Third Row—*Lesco, Geisler, Simpson, Best, Kon, Duffy, Edwards, O'Brien, Carew, Casgraer, Caracciolo.* Fourth Row—*Gerber, Esposito, Cafaro, Riccio, Puorta, Cody, Walsh, Corrado, Cacciopple, Berz, Hurley, Giglia*

Front Row—*Jarux, Mahan, J. Hopkins, Godwin, Hathaway.* Second Row—*Farwell, Dombrowski, F. Fusco, Simeone, Hourharick, P. Drago, Caputo, Frazier, Lucau, Kaspak.* Third Row—*Demarinis, Black, Sawatka, DeLuis, Romano, Landri, Stetzle, Cirincion, Scarillo, Sherman.* Fourth Row—*Green, Detterer, Hampton, Davies, Gallina, Gentile, DeLosh, Filanza, Carciopple, Finocchio, Forman, Ryan*

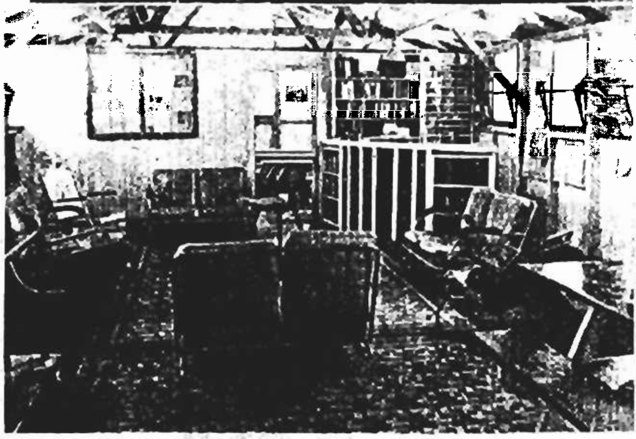


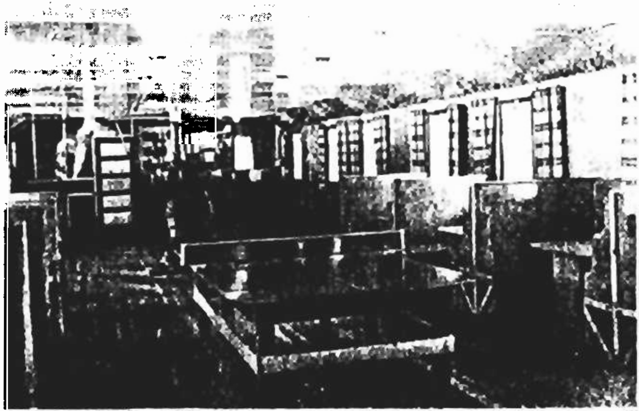


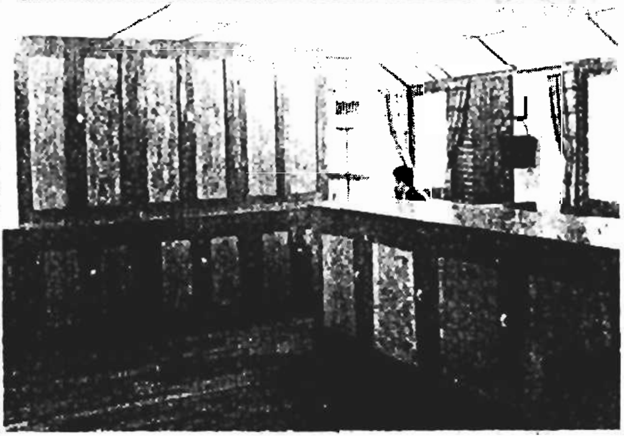




1st Lieut. Philip J. Holabach, Med-Res., Camp Surgeon
1st Lieut. Austin W. Smith, C.A-Res., Commanding Officer
2nd Lieut. Thomas J. Murphy, F.A-Res.
Orville W. Turnbaugh, Educational Adviser







Seated: *Frank Simmons, Roy Olson, Project Superintendent; Earl Mulhall, Home Golding*
Standing: *Rulon Bergeson, William Bradley, Bruce Wardrobe, Milton Edwards, Ralph Samson*

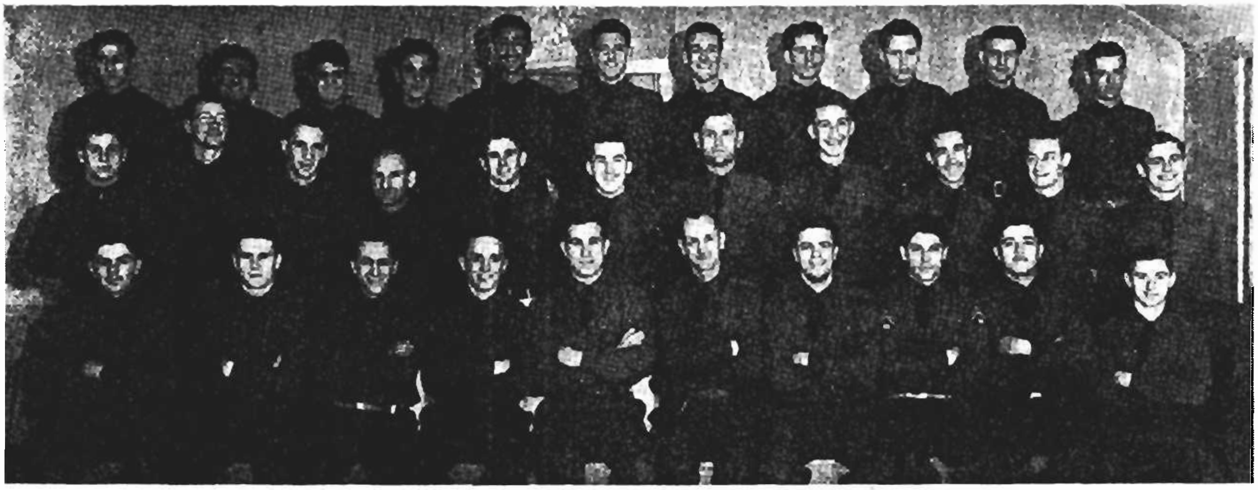
Company History

Company 3276 was organized at Camp Dix, New Jersey, July 6, 1938, from a cadre of 25 experienced enrollees selected from five different New York companies. On July 12, the company at full strength entrained for Worley, Idaho, with 1st Lieutenant Austin W. Smith as company commander and 2nd Lieutenant LeRoy Loubriel as junior officer. Arriving at the Worley station on the morning of July 15, the new company was marched to Camp Peone, SCS-2.

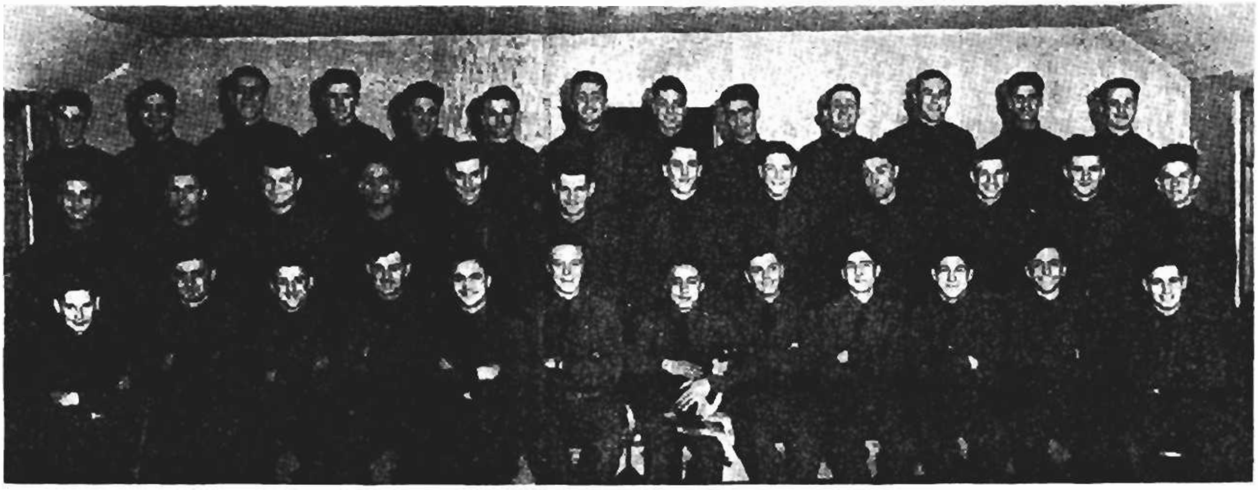
Throughout the month of August and September, enrollees of Company 3276 distinguished themselves by the work on the fire lines. Almost daily, large crews were called for duty.

Beginning in September, extensive overhauling and renovating operations were begun with complete rewiring the first step. Under the direction of Lieutenant Loubriel in charge of the camp exchange, a new modernistic store and counter, tables and booths, new floors, and plywood on the walls and ceiling were installed. Lieutenant Smith directed the renovation of the office and the supply room, the latter having built-in counters, cabinets, and modern decorating.

Barracks have been refloored and lined with plywood. The kitchen and mess hall were the first to receive modern treatment. A new 20x80 educational building was constructed beginning September 19th.



Front Row—*O'Gorman, Hopewell, Liebman, Horodnicki, Calandra, Senior Leader, Stevens, Flynn, Bucci, Cerezo, Stark.* Second Row—*Smolyak, Wieber, Albert, Stahl, Olszewski, Schulten, Watt, Andrews, A. Torres, Callahan, Grosso.* Third Row—*Jacobus, Aldorasi, Falterman, Veneziano, Musmici, Arbello, Hickey, Pousa, Sturm, Czpala, Henderson*



Front Row—*Bamburak, Parker, Santandrea, Stollmeyer, Principe, Hofacker, Fusco, Page, Angels, Price, Minelli, Haughie.* Second Row—*Correa, Wirth, Stopa, M. Torres, Savage, Bernstein, MacAdam, Pullis, McGowan, Moulson, Scavone, Herschfeld.* Third Row—*Malamud, Babino, Youmans, Kornsweig, Sarcia, Parente, Pallidino, Sapone, W. Russo, Loverso, Rescigno, Zicca, Azzaua*

Work Project

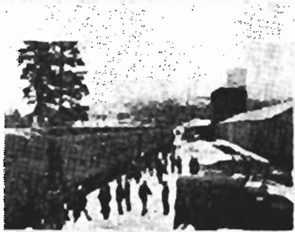
The control of erosion is a national problem. Many millions of acres of land in the United States which were once used for crop production are now waste land because the rich top soil has been removed as a result of erosion. If this is allowed to continue, the major portion of our agricultural land may become as barren as some parts of China. By conserving our soil we are conserving the nation's food supply. The Soil Conservation Service is given this responsibility, and CCC camps are cooperating in the performance of this work.

This camp is working on an 85,000-acre area in the Rock Creek drainage. The work has been completed on 19,622 acres, and work has been planned on 7,000 more acres for the coming year. More than a hundred farmers are now cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in this area.

A summary of the work which will be done by the camp includes: building dams, grading gully banks by machine and hand labor, developing springs for stock watering, removing and rebuilding fences, improving timber stands, seeding, and planting trees. Some of the work which we are assisting the farmer with, is quite expensive, both to the farmer and to the government.

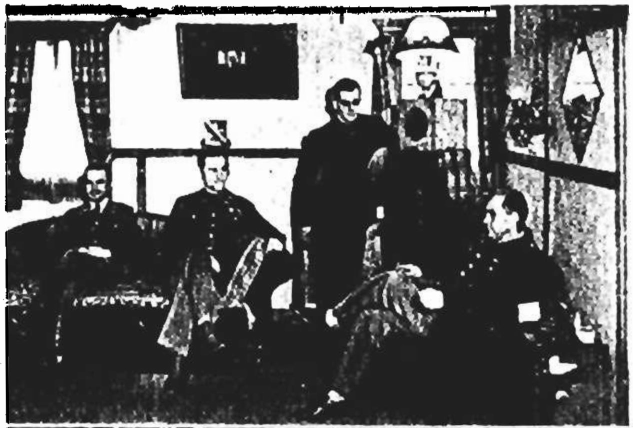
Front Row—*Russa, Masher, Wacheski, Bambina, Halassey, Gaffney, Yanosh, Argenzio, Azzara, Olan, Hauce.* Second Row—*White, Sohto, Yanis, Huckle, Greatrex, Curtis, Allback, Balfe, Marinsky, O'Granek, Almond.* Third Row—*Iacarone, Wiersky, Bilotti, Puleo Zucknavich, Mallory, Kathman, Leverton, Imperato, Andezejewski, Kasar, Hillis, Candelora*

Front Row—*Gilardo, Sanchez, Rivera, Korchak, Izzo, Horvath, Kauke, Schlick, Jensen, Laterra, Quinanes.* Second Row—*Iore, Abbate, Pracido, McCormack, Matyi, Swendsen, Deuuler, Kunick, Taranovich, Healey, L. Russo, Hummelbrand.* Third Row—*Kellett, Alvetto, Panzarino, Hunter, Connors, Kenny, Martin, Bakaysa, Ableman, Reynolds, Stopero, Lashoeer.* Fourth Row—*Demeo, Ferguson, Lachman, Lombardi, Panetta, Landi, Infantino, J. F. Ryan, J. T. Ryan, Crisci, Melinsky, Katz, Murphy, D'Aranza*

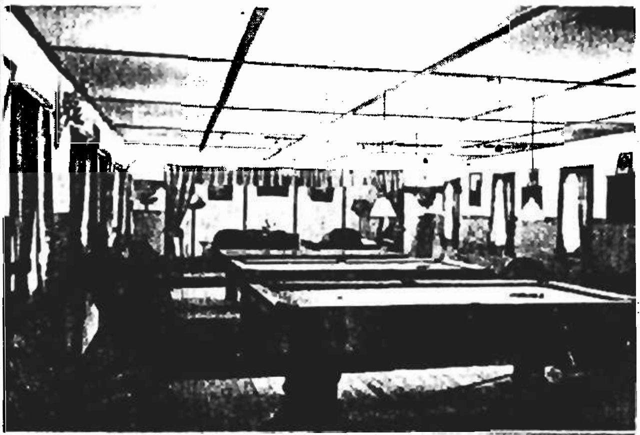


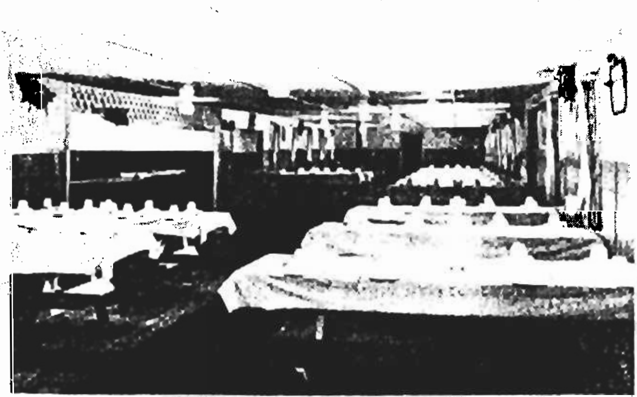
IDA-5020

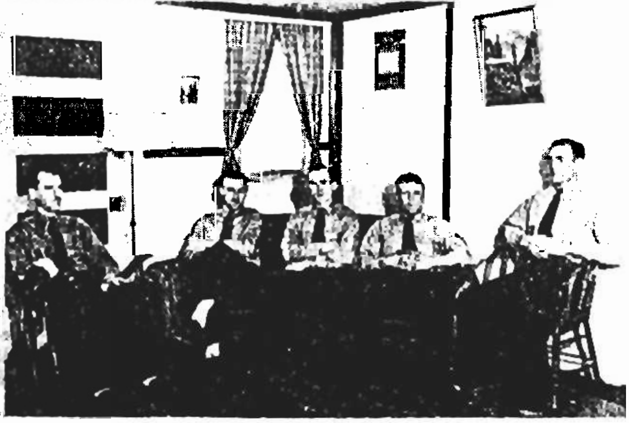
IDA-5021



2nd Lieut. Myron R. Bittikofer, F A-Res.
2nd Lieut. Max B. Ganyard, Inf-Res.
Wallace E. Woods, Educational Adviser
Captain Fletcher N. Hufford, Inf-Res., Commanding Officer







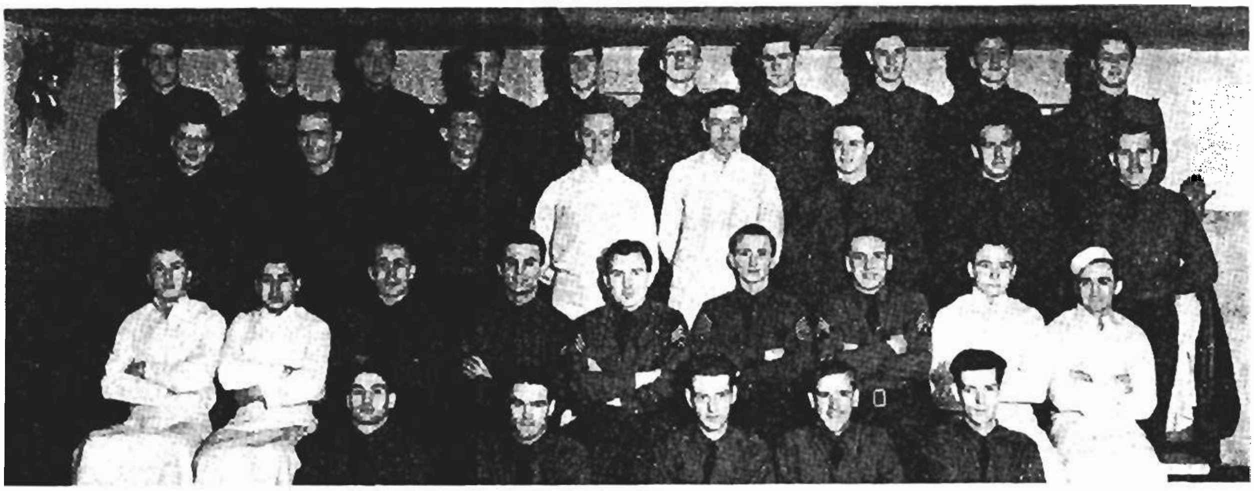
B. Davidson, K. Maryott, L. Morris, Project Superintendent; C. Springer, C. George

Company History

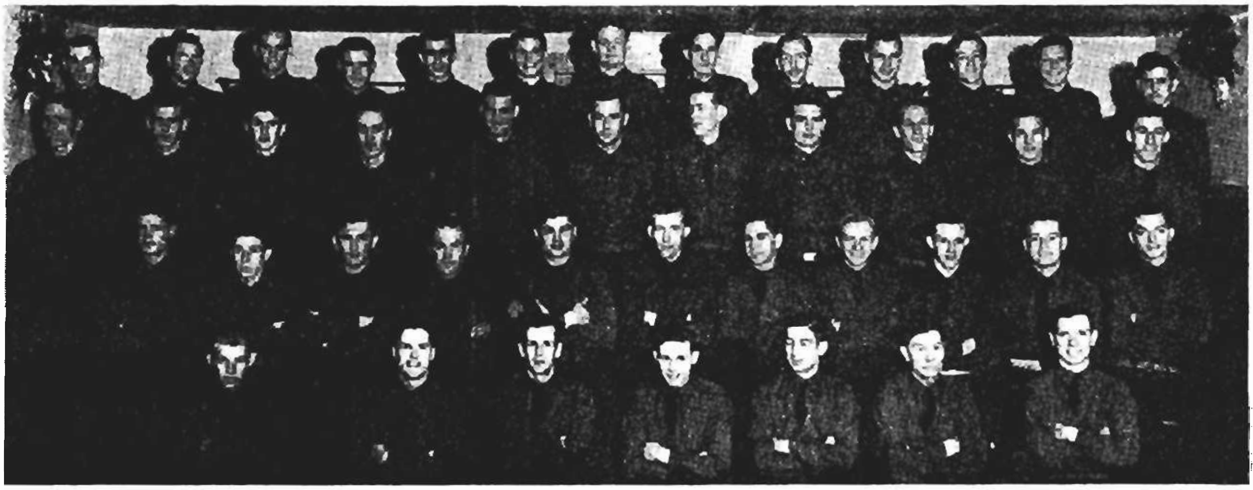
Company 562 was organized at a strength of 217 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, on June 1, 1933. Since its origin, the company has seen service at Rich Gulch, Virgilia, California, in 1933; at Camp San Marcos Pass, Santa Barbara, California, until 1934, where the company established a new camp; at Camp Nowhere, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in 1934; at Refugio Pass, Refugio, California, until 1935; at Camp Hayden Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in 1935; at Camp Stillwater, Olney, Montana, in 1936; and at its present location, Camp F-154, Devil's Elbow near Pritchard, Idaho, on the banks of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River.

While the company was located at Hayden Creek, Captain Rowland S. Brown was the commanding officer. Before the company was moved to Olney, Montana, Captain Brown was replaced by Captain H. C. Moore who was in turn relieved by Captain Fletcher N. Hufford just before the company moved to the Montana camp.

Returning from Montana, the company reached the present camp site at Devil's Elbow on October 20, 1936. The present company commander is Captain Fletcher N. Hufford with Lieutenant Myron R. Bittikofer and Lieutenant Max B. Ganyard as junior officers. Wallace E. Woods is the educational adviser.



Front Row—*Strussion, L. Johnson, Mullinix, Estep, Longbottom.* Second Row—*Roberts, Sansom, B. Smith, Zdinak, Cook, Kovacik, Moore, George, Halloway.* Third Row—*Enzweiler, Garling, Morrison, Vandy, Thornton, Chittock, Harrison, R. Greene.* Fourth Row—*Dudley, Hecker, Carver, D. Bailey, Hensley, Hagans, Sesody, Camden, Waterman, Stickle*



Front Row—*McGuffey, Calder, Henry, R. Parker, C. Smith, Rue, C. Bailey.* Second Row—*Perry, Castello, Dziama, Weedman, Zakrajsek, Settles, Hargis, McCabe, Dayton, Ferrell, Castellini.* Third Row—*E. Mullins, Gruber, M. Meyer, Prox, Barngraff, W. Henson, Hudak, N. Henson, Brossenne, L. Green, Kunkel.* Fourth Row—*Connelly, Dunbar, Noppert, Williams, Kovach, C. Hamby, P. Hamby, Chaney, E. Johnson, Mahan, Hall, E. Greene, Huber*

Work Project

Company 562 has had many types of work assigned as a result of its constant movement. Following its arrival at Virgilia, California, a crew was sent out on road construction. This work was carried on under the supervision of A. Jaynes, Superintendent of the "Camille Cielo Yellow Highway".

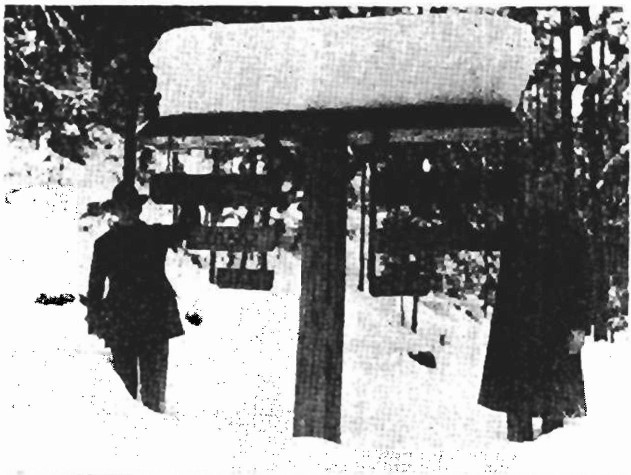
From California, the company was transferred to the Fort George Wright District and assigned to Camp Nowhere. "Bob" Minnehan, Superintendent, was in charge. Road construction and blister rust were the projects.

Road construction was the order of the camp at Refugio, California. Four months later, the company once more reported to the Fort George Wright District to the present location at Devil's Elbow, F-154, near Pritchard, Idaho. Here, Mr. L. J. Morris, Superintendent, once more took charge of the men in Company 562 in blister rust control and the extermination of the white pine beetle. In addition to this project, there was about 21 miles of road built by 562 since the camp was first organized here, and a number of miles of telephone line construction was put into working order.

A spike camp now located at Steamboat Creek under the supervision of "Al" Hafterson is working on road construction. Approximately three and a half miles of this work is to be done during the remainder of this winter.

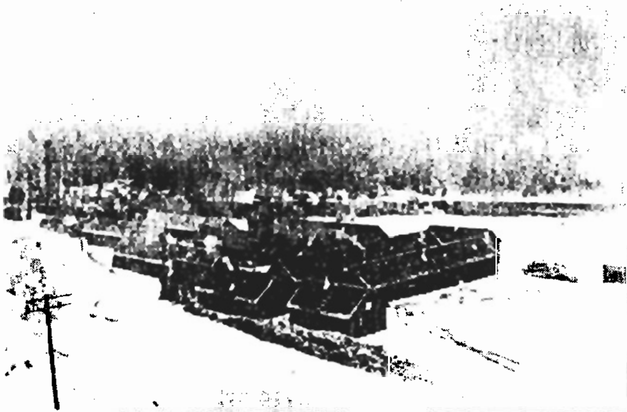
Front Row—*Salmons, Dulcie, C. Parker, Lykins, Tackett, Kenscok, Dowell, Babyak, Knurowski.* Second Row—*Stefanik, L. Miller, Knox, Dunn, Kaizer, Foreman; Lafon, Foreman; Bertolone, J. Smith, Riley, Holloway, Kimble, Rajkowski.* Third Row—*Webb, McCarty, Tennyson, Shaw, Briggs, Pollock, Petro, Laurence, Clory, Scott, Tybushisky.* Fourth Row—*Burger, Lanham, Whitney, Carpenter, Leonard, W. Jones, Dellagnena, Graham, Grose, Girard, Timko, Janisky, Henninger*

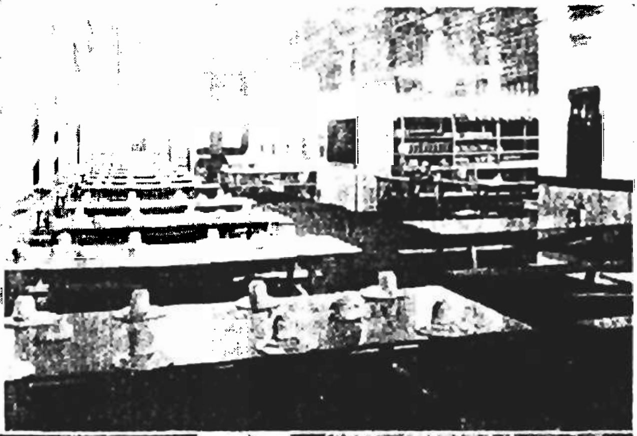
Front Row—*Butchko, Dugan, E. Beck, Bost, H. Beck, Brzezinski, Harnish, Hemlitas, Hughes.* Second Row—*W. Cooper, Hood, Kantor, Testo, Greer, Pack, Evans, Hutchinson, Clark, Caruso, Grote.* Third Row—*Warner, A. Harvey, J. Harvey, Cleveland, K. Meyer, Freeman, A. Miller, Tygrett, Licht, Sararese, Lenzer, Baldock.* Fourth Row—*H. Mullins, Coxson, Metcalfe, C. Owens, Rizzi, Herrmann, Chapman, Randolph, Harmon, Gargano, Sickmich, Boyd, Belcher*

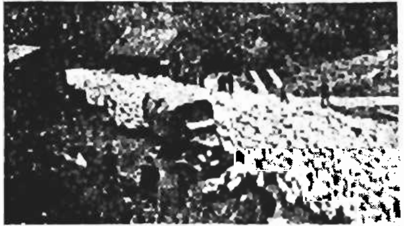


REFUGIO
Basket Ball
Baseball

Captain Lewis E. Hamel, Cav-Res., Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieut. Edward J. McCormick, Jr., Inf-Res. Frederick S. Rhodes, Educational Adviser Dr. Frank L. Richardson, Camp Surgeon







C. C. Chambers, Charles Feaux, Ben Bates, Project Superintendent, Lloyd Donnelly Lloyd Chilton

Company History

On June 22, 1933, Company 257, after a month's conditioning at Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, established its first home in tents at Goldsmith, New York. Late in the fall, the company moved to White Face Inn; and in the summer of 1934, it moved to Call's Corner, a mile and a half west of Lake Placid, New York, living in tents until the barracks were completed in November.

On October 10, 1937, Company 257 entrained at Lake Placid for the West, arriving at Marble Creek, Idaho, in the St. Joe National Forest on October 13th.

At the time Company 257 moved to its first camp, it was under the command of Captain W. S. Tuttle who was replaced by Captain W. H. Waugh in July, 1933. In January, 1934, Captain Francis B. Redner assumed command and was replaced by Captain Edward McGall in July, 1935. Command of the company was taken over by Lieutenant Arthur A. Frambach, who brought the company to Marble Creek, Idaho, from Lake Placid, New York.

Lieutenant Edwin H. Toney took command of the company in June, 1938, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Clyde R. Inman who retained command until October, 1938, when he was succeeded by Captain Lewis E. Hamel, present commanding officer.

Front Row—*Vitello, Prelich, Kreis, Lester, Zuccala, Traverson, Treadway.* Second Row—*R. Kelly, Almasy, Peryea, Lawrence, Deresky, Walker, Martino, Sciacchetano, Naimo.* Third Row—*Gursky, Palmasano, Truskowski, Cunningham, Machalsky, Borshe, Blaise, Harner, Paterno.* Fourth Row—*Mele, Piacitelli, Kuzma, Wesolowski, Pavlik, Dutka, Hoffmeister, Paoletti, Ricci, Slota, J. Paoletti*

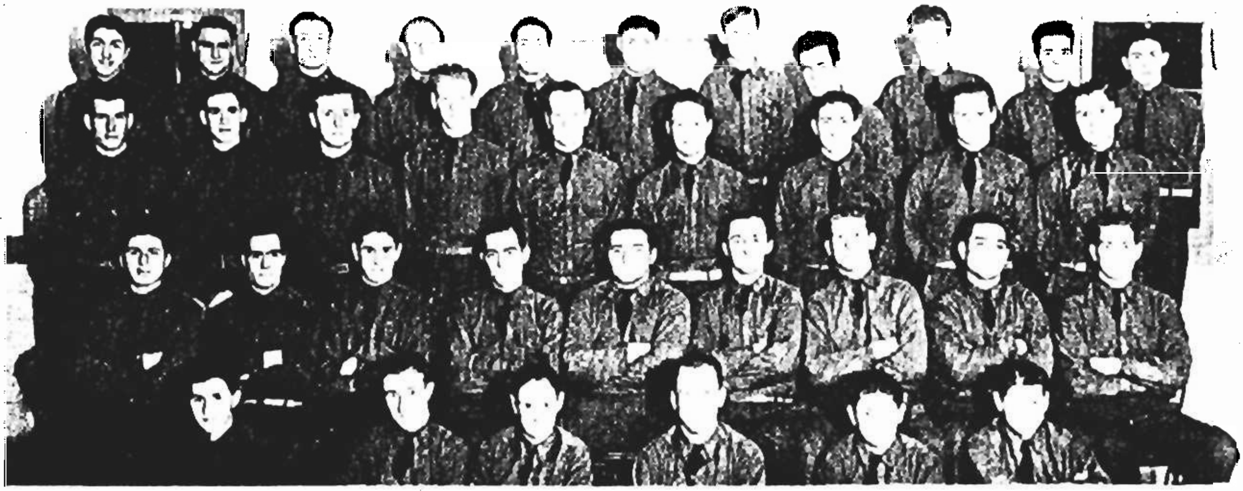
Front Row—*Wertis, O'Haus, Somma, Natoli, Miller.* Second Row—*Nenner, O'Cornell, Terranova, Stollarz, Stanaham, T. O'Connell, Parcina, McParland, Ware.* Third Row—*La Piere, Garrow, Thayer, Mish, Turner, Thuresson, Zullo, Negri, McGlynn.* Fourth Row—*Mello, Nicholson, Mongrello, Santangelo, Salennik, Toepfer, Wood, McNally, Traks*

Work Project

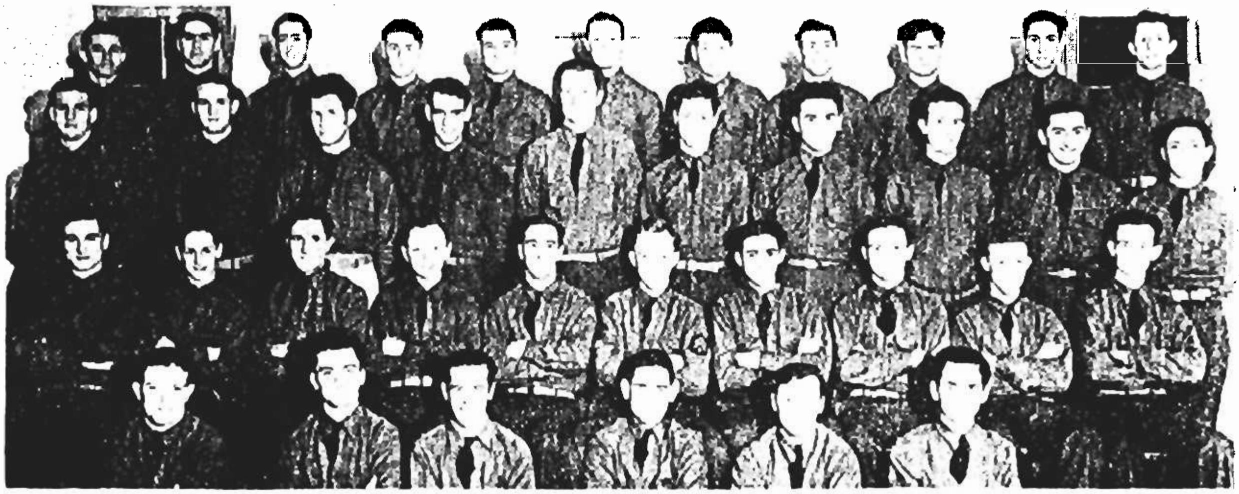
When Company 257 arrived in its new camp at Marble Creek, Idaho, it started to work on the Donkey Creek bridge under the supervision of Ben Bates, camp superintendent. Amazing progress was made on this project, and it was finished by November 26, 1937.

Another project which engaged Company 257 was the widening of the Marble Creek road for the prevention of forest fires and for better road travel. Another project which is engaged in almost continuously is the gathering of wood which is the only available fuel for the camp buildings.

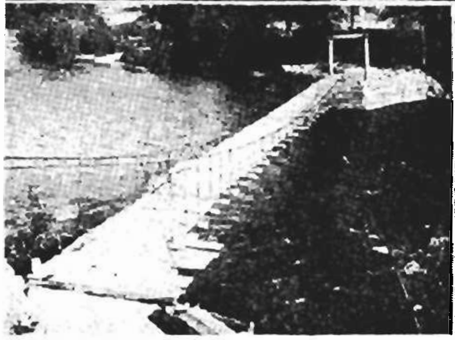
The main project which has not yet been completed is the St. Joe River Road. The road is to be twenty-five feet wide, built on a water grade 10 feet above the high water mark. This road when completed will open a vast country that has heretofore been inaccessible to the general public. The road is being built under the Bureau of Public Roads for the use of the forest administration and for the general public. Great progress has so far been made on the road.



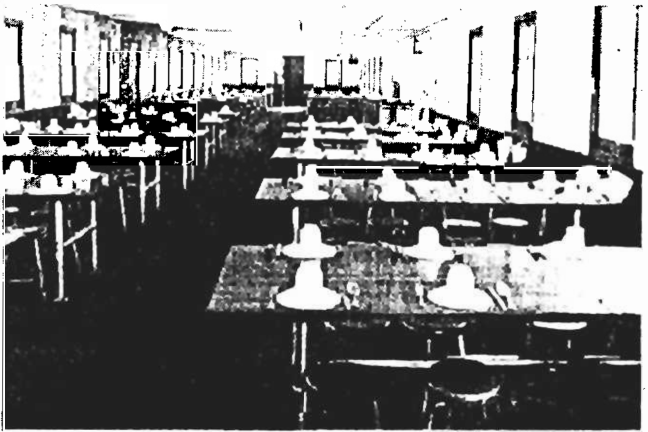
Front Row—*McBride, Sawinski, McCauley, Kazalski, Maskal, Kramer.* Second Row—*Lefkofsky, Knoblock, Lentner, Capobianco, Petrucci, Trivett, Martin, Perrane, Katz.* Third Row—*Lockett, Stokes, Krizovsky, Taylor, Daines, Kerlinger, Kastner, McCarroll, Pashkowsky.* Fourth Row—*Tedeschi, Dari, Deubel, Daly, Lostaglio, Messina, J. Kelly, Luszna, O'Donnell, McGillis, Kraymiak*

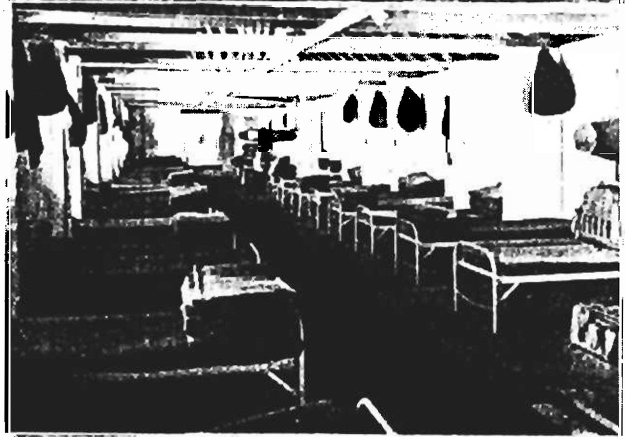


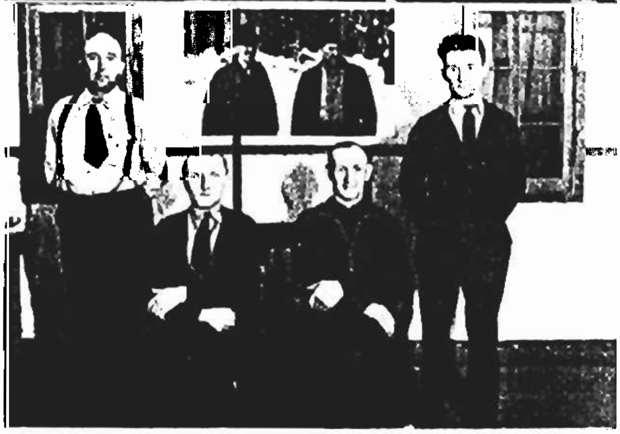
Front Row—*Byrnes, Balestrieri, Arena, Caplan, Hansen, Lorentson.* Second Row—*Granato, Cannors, Chernusak, Harbison, Hlasney, Denton, Carusa, Hayden, Jess, Crawford.* Third Row—*Boergermann, Card, Ross, Desautels, Horle, O'Brien, Bartolomei, Banfitch, Idec, Scordo.* Fourth Row—*Aldebal, Calambo, Craratta, Bird, Chapman, Cassella, Augustowski, DeCiel, Howanic, Betters, Poulette*



Captain Claron W. Meldrum, Inf-Res., Commanding Officer; 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Cerwins, Inf-Res. 2nd Lieut. Leonard V. Stillwell, Inf-Res. Edwin L. Faler, Educational Adviser







Sitting: *G. H. Parker, Project Superintendent; Maurice Harrington.* Standing: *W. E. Davies, E. Frizzel* Inset: *Ernest Gill, Fate Alford*

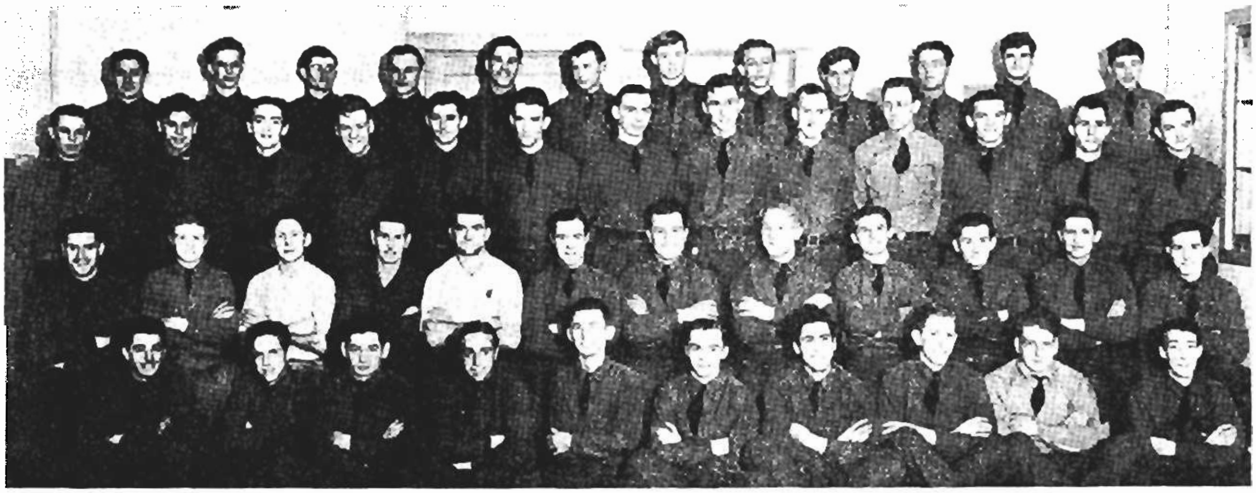
Company History

July 1, 1938, saw the beginning of Company 3277 with the forming of a cadre of 25 men at Company 1278, Whippany, New Jersey. On the 6th of July, 175 totally new enrollees were added, making a full strength of 200 men. On the 12th of July, Company 3277 departed for the Fort George Wright District and were stationed at Camp F-159, near Priest River, Idaho.

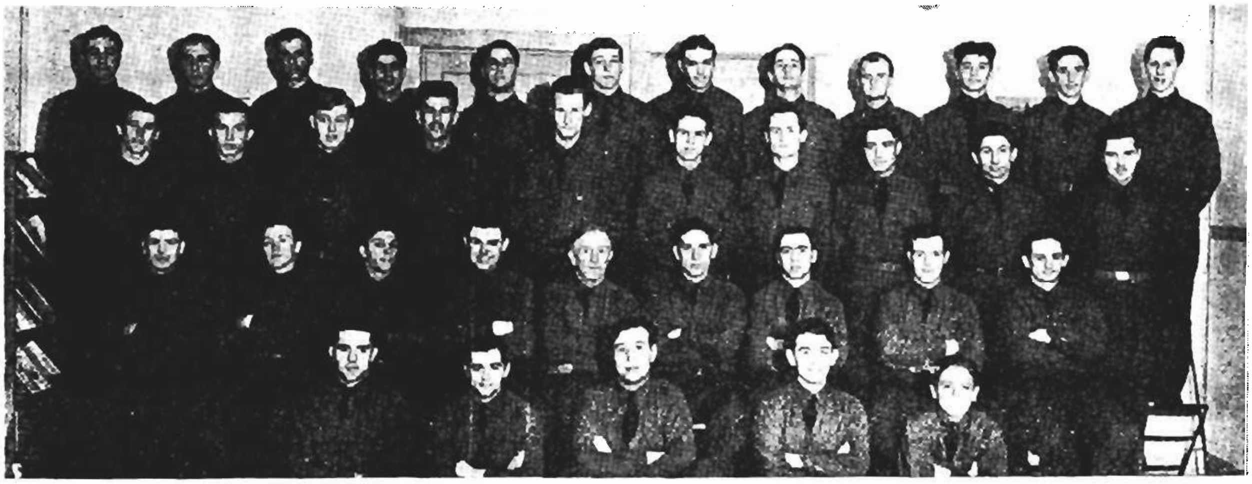
On the 18th of October, Lieutenant James F. Prime was relieved of command by Captain John Smith. At the same time, Lieutenant John E. Moyer was transferred to Camp Hayden Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Captain John Smith was relieved of the command by Ensign Steffanides with Lieutenant Clyde R. Inman as the junior officer shortly thereafter.

On December 17, 1938, 102 men left camp to return home. This left the company with only 56 men; but during this interval, the barracks were renovated, fixtures were repaired, and a new piano and radio were added to the recreation hall.

On January 16, 1939, another change in the officer personnel took place. Lieutenant Steffanides was appointed as assistant to the District Adjutant, and Captain Claron W. Meldrum took command of the company.



First Row—*Brothers, Birch, Pankiewicz, Constandi, Blair, Donnelly, Solakian, N. Brown, Wheeler. Diller.* Second Row—*Dito, Kennedy, Harty, Schute, Dumcke, Senior Leader Polo. Paul, Van Der Gaag, Lazarczyk, Connell, Hilvar, Bennett.* Third Row—*Le Roy, Costello, Curry, T. Brown, Cherepanya, Burke, Stanislawsky, Camp, Booth, Braun, Balchunas, Cottage, Brush.* Fourth Row—*Carpita, Paule, Stewart, Dorowski, Carrera, Gollin, Brinski, Cadis, Davidson. Villaggio, Tutunjian, Lasek*



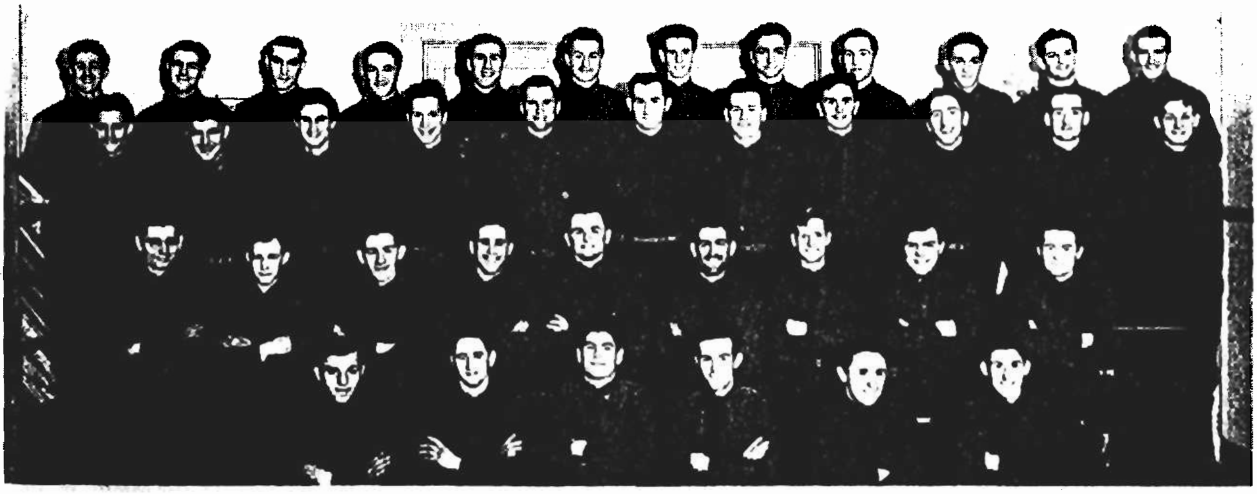
Front Row—*Scida, Saldato, Servello, Russo, Dolbow.* Second Row—*Rubino, Sokolosky, Santangelo, Steven, Haw, Gyukeri. McCormack, Slater, Rothenberg,* Third Row—*Dayton. De Forge, Brill. Schibani, Shroeder. Schultz, Roemer. Sherripa, Severino. Moore.* Fourth Row—*Safti, Kish, Rizzo, Sclafani, Sall. Rustaka, Sforza, Ruth. Means, Masone, Mazza, Semler*

Work Project

Camp F-159, being a forestry camp, has most of its work centering about such projects as stand improvement, the construction of roads and trails, fire hazard reduction, telephone line construction, sign painting, saw mill operation, and other forms of woods work.

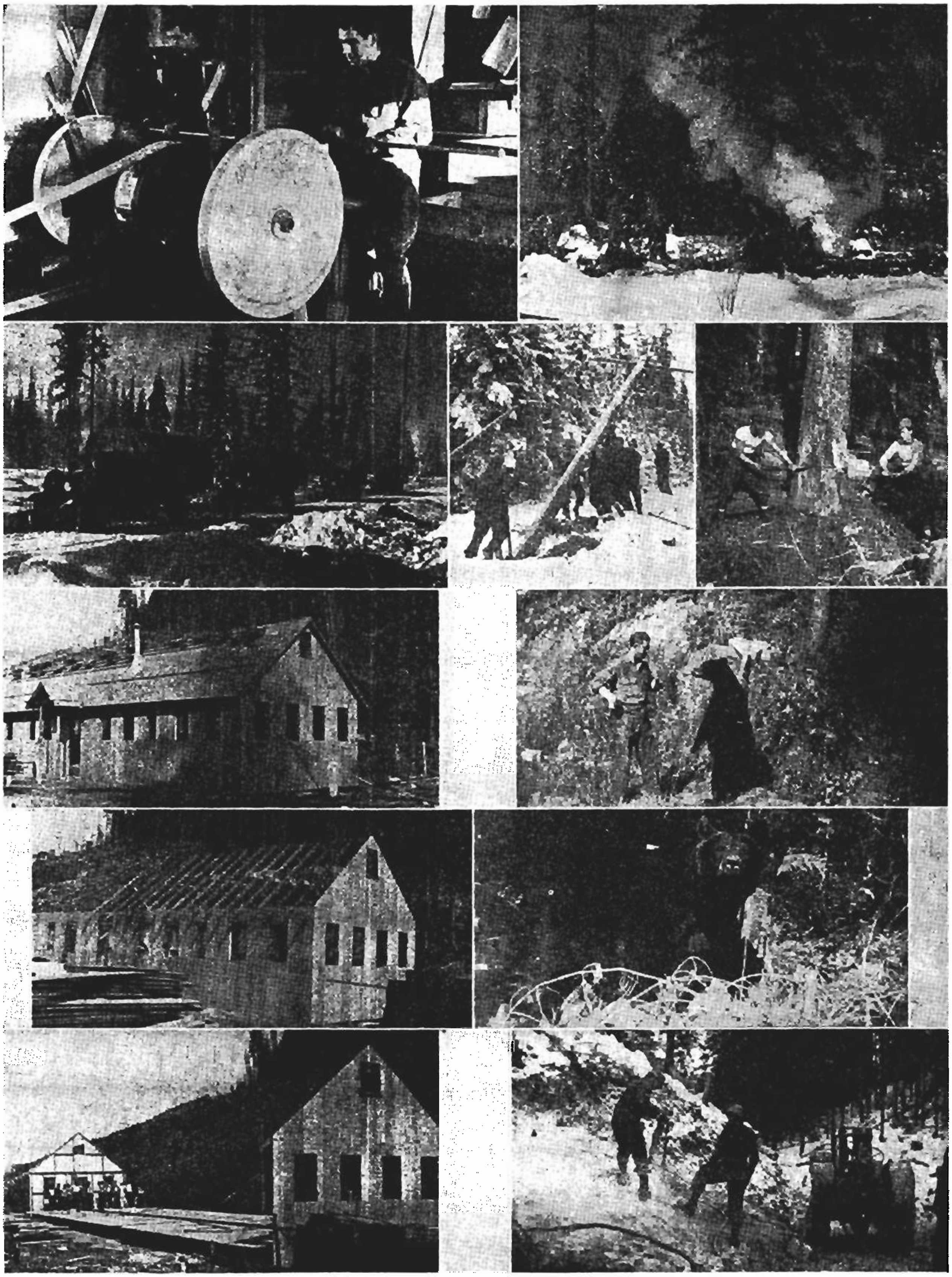
A summary of the year 1938 with the projects and the man-days expended follows: stand improvement, 5,150; fire hazard reduction, 2,599; saw mill operation, 835; sign painting, such as forest entry and fire prevention, 480; surveying for the Fall-Bismark telephone line, 151; general clean-up, 675; telephone line construction, 4,407; tree planting, 720; blister rust control, 5,876; camp ground improvement, 272; fire fighting, 210; road construction and improvement, 1,190; hay bailing, 116; the construction of a lookout tower and house, 220; hazard reduction along the trail sides, 1,005; making fence posts, 87; burning brush, 40; landscaping, 145; and the erection of signs and monuments, 39.

Other projects include cutting ice, maintaining roads and removing snow, and the supplying of wood for camp consumption which is a function of the Army but under the supervision of the technical agency. A spike camp is maintained at Lamb Creek where much of the blister rust control work is centered. The company also razed Camp F-142.

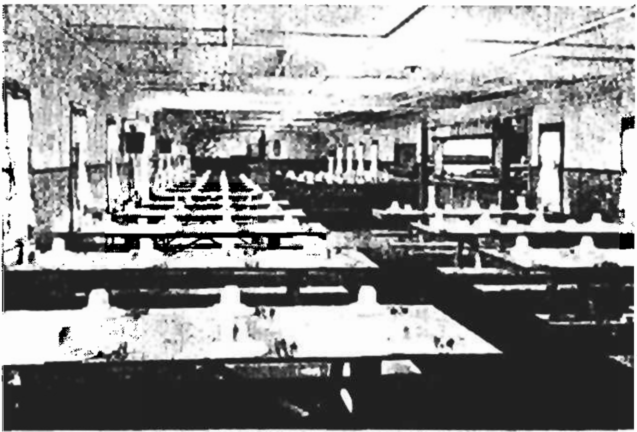


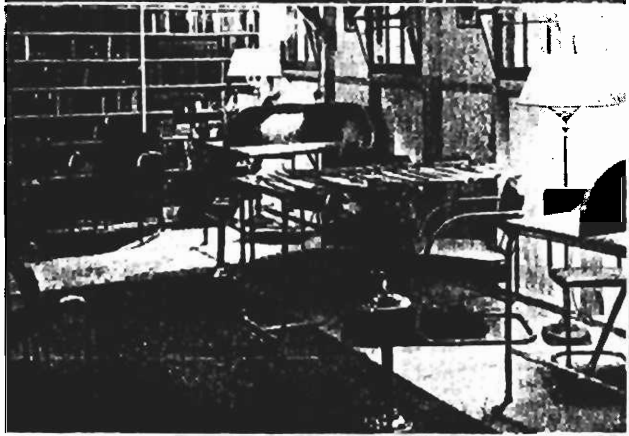
First Row—*Mikules, Merrits, Weidenbush, Tiernan, Baill, Triola.* Second Row—*Kustich, Moczarski, Mirandi, Carrera, McGovern, Merolla, Baer, Kramer, Gillespie.* Third Row—*Tuzzi, Volpe, Vecchio, Stark, Wrebrr, Smith, Sullivan, Zvriblys, Weiss, Stoecker, Mayerick.* Fourth Row—*Azzarella, Molinari, Verlinn, Surico, La Barbera, Zultawski, Trotno, Haman, Hilderbrand, Ziegler, Krzeminski, Stroehlein*

First Row—*Pnam, Hund, La Fleur.* Second Row—*Rakowsky, Bauer, Delman, Krulikowski, Skrobot, Cassese, Fuccio, L. Oreto, Barger Quinn.* Third Row—*Haas, Barnes, Matthews, Rodriguez, Sterling, Lamica, Kozlowsky, O'Brien, Krynolds, P. Krilly.* Fourth Row—*Fernandez, Oreto, B. Rossiter, Piacentino, Olko, Keynolds, P. Parzialle, Reyes, Rappaport, Lemantarich, Sorrell, Colvizo*



Dr. George W. Kittelberger, Camp Surgeon
1st Lieut. Charles G. Cassel, F.A-Res., Commanding Officer
2nd Lieut. John E. Moyer, Engr-Res.
Robert S. Moffitt, Educational Adviser





D. M. Lightner, Project Superintendent; W. C. Beasley, Norman Arneson, Edward Nettleton, W. Langford, T. E. Anderson, C. Sales

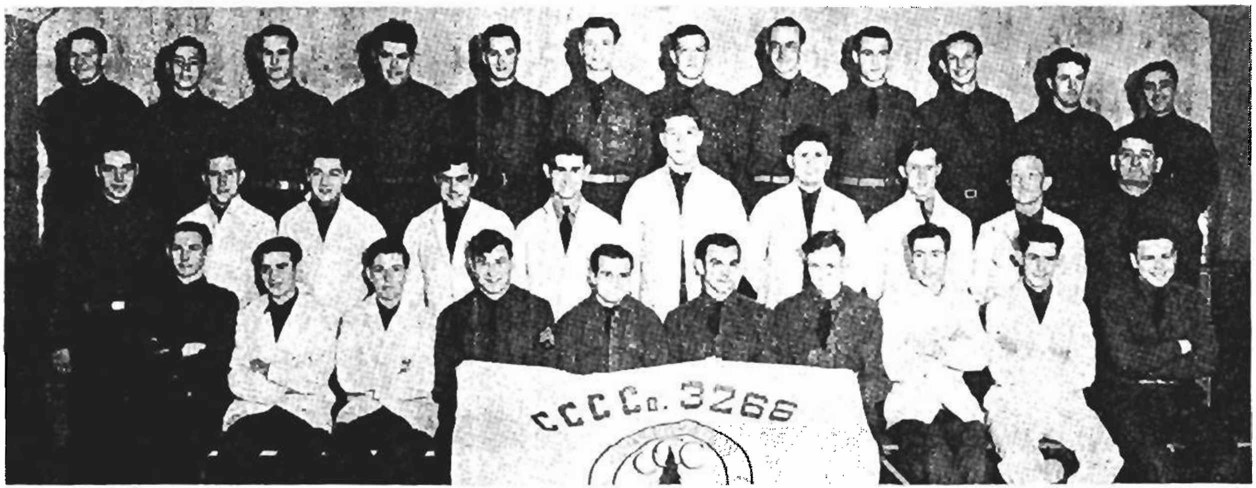
Company History

Company 3266 was wedged into the CCC unit on October 1, 1937, by being assigned 25 enrollees from Company 1249, Camp SP-54, Fisher's Landing, New York. Captain R. E. Balliet was the first commanding officer.

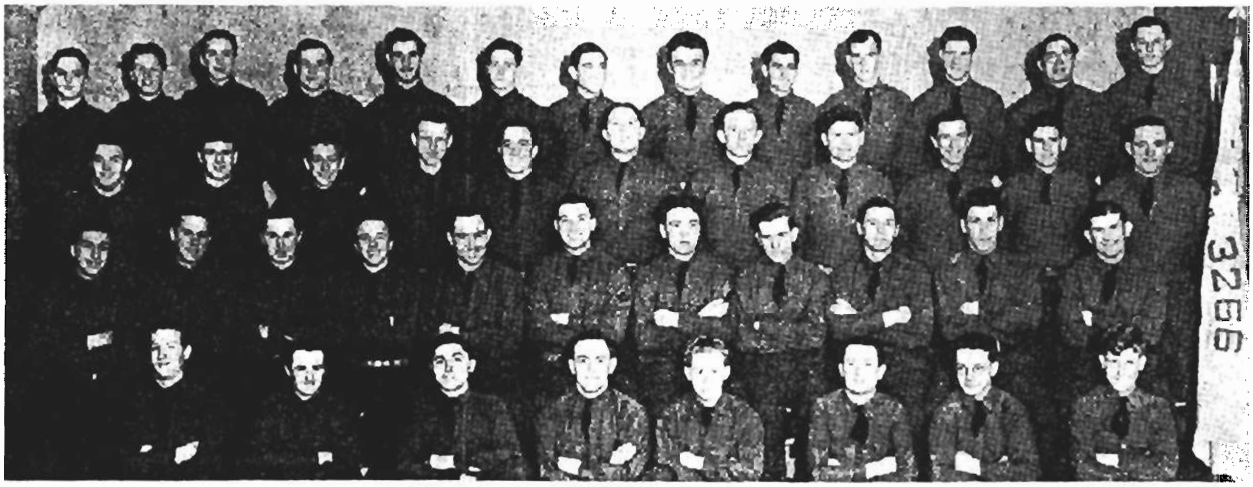
On October 4, 1937, eighty-five enrollees from Rome, Mexico, and surrounding vicinities of New York, reported to Company 3266 for duty at Fisher's Landing. At the same time, fifty-five others from Fulton and Syracuse, New York, moved into Mannsville, New York. The three groups were united to form the company.

On October 10, 1937, Company 3266 entrained at Clayton, New York, and arrived at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on the 13th. From Coeur d'Alene to the camp location at Hayden Creek in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Kootenai County, Idaho, the party progressed by truck to occupy the new camp. Field work and camp rehabilitation work started on the 14th of October. From that date, Company 3266 has made rapid strides in improving camp conditions and in showing remarkable results in field work.

At present the company is commanded by 1st Lieutenant Charles G. Cassel, FA-Res. All but twenty-one of the 190 enrollees are replacements.



Front Row—*Moeller, Tulipane, Leahy, W. Nutting, Cramins, Wojdyla, Miles, Bowen, M. Mangan, Smith.* Second Row—*Barra, Cummings, Schultz, Hoffman, Kovach, Senn, Schmidt, Kretzmer, Stahl, Eisfeld.* Third Row—*Koehler, Barbera, Villanti, Kaufman, N. Golden, Kocsis, Avery, Juno, Bowen, M. Wojcik, Blattenberger, Parisi*



Front Row—*Leahy, R. Kalin, Santella, Welker, Sadowski, Weeden, Gebo, Ryder.* Second Row—*Jacobsen, Ligarzewski, Krawchuk, Radka, Lovig, Trovato, Destefano, Uzar, Kaplan, Taormina, Levendosky.* Third Row—*Kaminski, Kaluzienski, Menna, Mann, Milio, Terwilliger, Heinzen, Schmidt, Rydzewski, Perez, McCloskey.* Fourth Row—*Szewczyk, Barry, Radigan, Shumaker, Legato, A. White, Santopietro, X. Pistek, Silver, Breslin, Moyette, Schilling, Tworek*

Work Project

The projects at Camp F-180 for the past twelve months have been mainly blister rust control work on the East Fork of Hayden Creek. Twenty-seven hundred acres of this work was completed in the spring and summer of 1938.

The construction of the Cedar Mountain road was undertaken, and eight miles of this project was completed in the fall of 1938. In December the heavy snows in the mountains made it impossible to continue with this project.

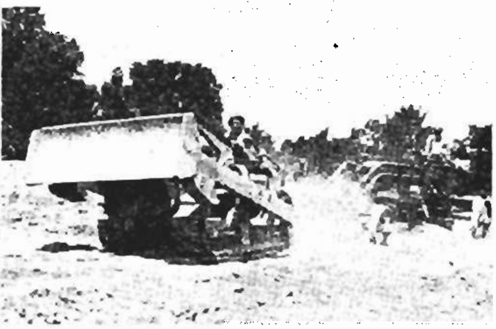
Since December, 1938, Company 3266 has worked on a variety of projects. Fifty men under two foremen worked on fire hazard reduction. 25 men and one foreman worked on timber stand improvement. 25 men were assigned to the construction of a road on the North Fork of Hayden Creek, and 25 men worked on the construction of the Mokins Creek road.

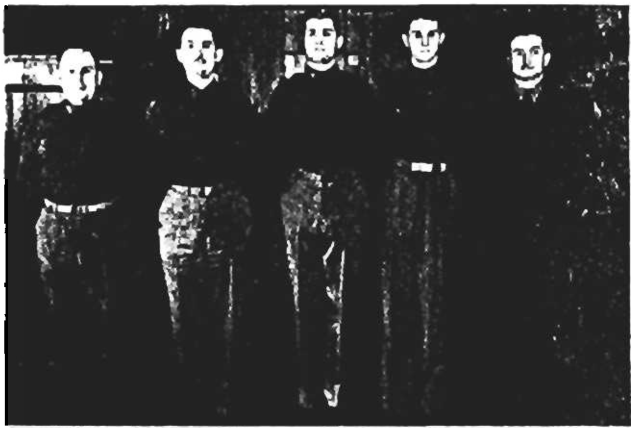
Several other jobs have been completed this fall and winter where only small crews were used. Such projects include the Bunko Gate Cabin, the Buckles Mountain trail, construction of the Sage Creek public camp ground with tables, and the Hudlow Mountain Weather station.

Five men and one dump truck have taken care of the road maintenance problem in the area for which the camp is responsible.

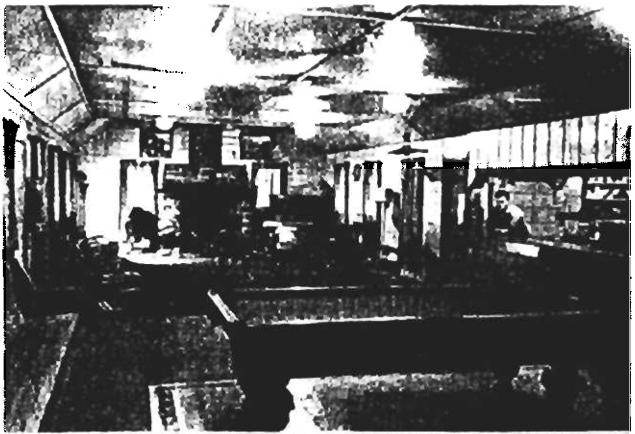
From Row—*Graviana, Hardick, Konapacki, Korany, Paul, Weber, Reilly, Calatti, Priabe.* Second Row—*Pelliccara, Kowalczyk, Cahen, Maio, L. Mathews, Pawlik, Seinoski, Ruddy, Runeari, Bozea.* Third Row—*Bielawski, Kowalchuk, Obchinetz, Jerabek, Pszczolkowski, Pullman, Kedzerski, Alheim, Lawler, Sartar, Schaenberg.* Fourth Row—*Wnorowski, Kacetae, Obecunas, Goldfarb, Mattola, Vella, Kenney, Healey, Olds, Canstantina, Patterson, Lorenza, Kerrian*

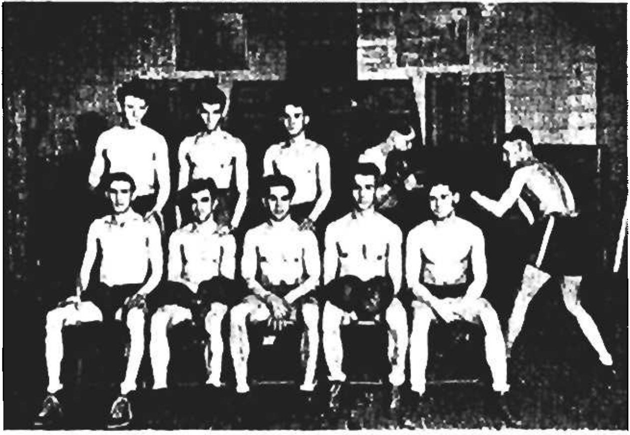
From Row—*Noberini, Piastuck, Haeca, Lamacchia, Kondratowski, Serbetti, Kapela, Knowles, Clark.* Second Row—*Jeine, Salvaty, Mc Gowan, Vittoria, Russell, Hussman, Weingartner, Klingbeil, Paneggianze, Janncik, Canali.* Third Row—*Passante, Kasprzak, Pandolfi, Johnston, Kalid, Romanczyk, Kepponen, Kerner, Kessler, Kohn, Kitcher.* Fourth Row—*Parinella, Reed, Press, Quaglia, J. White, Janes, H. Golden, Stetz, Hanczaryky, Pope, Augustine, Pisciatta, Jiasi*

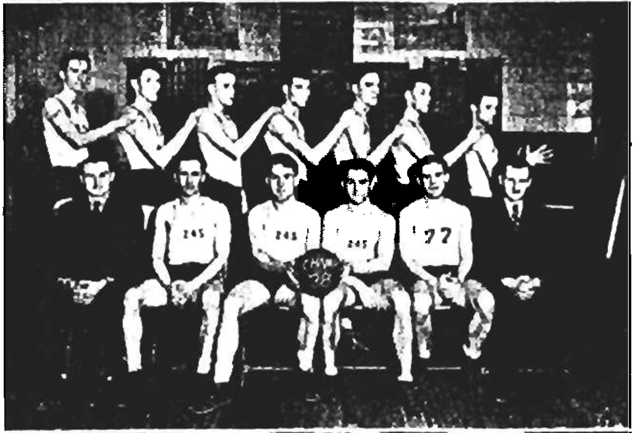




1st Lieut. Ernest F. Dobbins, QM-Res.
1st Lieut. Phillip J. Holabach, Med-Res., Camp Surgeon
1st Lieut. Albert B. McElhoe, CA-Res., Commanding Officer
2nd Lieut. John O. Berthold, Inf-Res.
Franklyn W. Borey, Educational Adviser







Seated: *William J. Ross, C. Bradley Joice, 1st Lieut. Charles Merkle, Joseph L. Buckley, John C. Hume, Project Superintendent; 1st Lieut. Byron E. Dunn, James B. Sargent, Ernest P. Joice, Lieut. Alfred H. Johnson.* Standing: *Franklyn W. Borey, J. B. Ross, Inspector Region IV, NPS*

Company History

The history of Company 1995 began with the organization of Company 245 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in May, 1933. In June, the company arrived at Kooskia, Idaho. From this location, it moved to Faniff, just below Avery. May, 1934, saw the company at Collins, near Bovill, Idaho. The company was then selected to commence improvement on the only state park in Idaho; and in October, 1934, under command of Lieutenant Joseph F. Delaney, the company moved to Chatcolet, Idaho, its present location. In May, 1935, the company was changed from the Second to the Ninth Corps, and the number became 1995.

Company administration, mess, recreational, and educational facilities are second to none. Cooperation among all concerned has been the best at all times. The morale of the enrolled men has been and is superior, and the spirit of cooperative endeavor has become a tradition in the camp.

Recent commanders include: Captain H. F. Stoy, Captain W. A. Lauri, Ensign Grant Hansen, and Lieutenant Charles Merkle. Adviser Bovey has been with the company since March, 1934. 1st Lieutenant A. B. McElhoe, is the present commanding officer.

Front Row—*Graham, Peters, A. Peterson, Schierman, Arriaga, Chitson.* Second Row—*Appel, Kellner, Rolf, Snyder, L. McGinnis, M. McGinnis, Linton, F. Blood, Partridge, Schaffner.* Third Row—*Hildreth, E. Yarco, C. Morton, Clark, Hill, Lampert, Hansen, H. Morton, I. Blood, Kucera.* Fourth Row—*Sharer, Bishop, Straw, L. Nelson, Whitehead, Currie, W. Stallman, Britton, Stark, King, Schultz Greenwood*

Front Row—*Emehiser, Pedersen, Jessee, Mead, Gorman, Gotham, Lihaic.* Second Row—*Kugler, McGraw, Dodson, M. Jacobson, Lutes, P. Beck, C. Beck, H. Meadows, H. Jacobson, Marks, Streeter.* Third Row—*Beam, Endicott, Leach, Ertz, Christian, Huber, Fosbury, Rock, L. Trautman, Wozny, Waring, Fox.* Fourth Row—*Rogers, Johnson, York, Irvine, Stewart, O. Leader, McMillen, Creed, Short, J. Knudsen, D. E. Anderson, Chamberlain, Rabyor*

Work Project

Camp SP-1, Heyburn State Park, is located in Idaho's only state-owned park. The National Park Service, co-operating with the Idaho Department of Public Works, began operation in the park October 8, 1934, shortly after the camp had been built. Cleanup and road and trail construction, erecting recreational facilities, and the building of a power line into the camp were some of the first projects.

During the past year, much has been done in the way of opening up the wonders of the park region to the general public. A pipe line was laid across the lake to Rocky Point for the convenience of picnickers early in the year. During the summer, construction of a picnic and camping area was started on the hill above Chatcolet Lake. Roadways were built throughout the area; and tables, benches, stoves, running water, and latrines were installed.

In April, 1938, the St. Joe River flooded. Company 1995 was instrumental in helping many families to move their possessions out of the stricken area.

September, 1938, was the month of fires. The men of Company 1995 were called out on one fire after another, but much valuable timber land was conserved through the efforts of the men of the company.

Front Row—*M. Stockton, Rickert, I. White, L. Adams, Orcutt, Hogue, Sciaccotti, Crabtree, K. Anderson.* Second Row—*Scupholm, Elton, Russell, H. Adams, Gray, Howard, Hatcher, F. Nelson, Turner, Bartlett, L. Knutson.* Third Row—*D. Anderson, Ferguson, Stack, Schroeder, Adair, Carter, Gifford, Becker, Weber, Olin, P. Jacobson, Bolich.* Fourth Row—*W. Stockton, Abbott, Greene, Bruneau, McWilliams, Frye, Maines, Seaver, R. Veltri, Oldham, H. Nelson, Foote, L. Veltri.*

Front Row—*Lewis, G. Meadows, McCulley, Reel, Thomas, Morgan, Gagnon, Bradley, Teall.* Second Row—*Bentley, Booth, Perin, D. Adams, Wybe, Moos, Tingley, Sawyer, H. Howe, Zimmerman, Ahrens.* Third Row—*K. Leader, Flagel, Wade, F. Miller, D. White, Wolt, Niedermeyer, Leighton, P. Yarco, Peeke, Paulus, P. Stackhouse.* Fourth Row—*K. Howe, Shadduck, Lapp, McMurrey, D. Trautman, Gravelle, A. Zimmerman, Hart, D. Anderson, O. Miller, Denton, O'Brien, F. Stackhouse*